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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XX NO. 128 BOMBAY SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Arab-Jewish Clash In Aden Comes To An End

TROOPS AND ARMOURED CARS WITHDRAWN

60 PERSONS INJURED

SIMLA, May 27.

Authentic information has been received from Aden that there is no further disturbance and the situation there is quite normal.

Business is being carried on in the normal way. Troops and armoured cars have been withdrawn.

Sixty people were injured during the disturbance, seven of whom are being treated in the hospital. There has been no death.—A. P.

SHOPS LOOTED: FIFTY INJURED.

A message from Aden dated May 25, stated:—

There is tense feeling between Jews and Arabs as the result of two days' communal rioting. The trouble began yesterday as the result of an attempt attributed to the Jews to defile an Arab mosque, and 16 Jews and three Arabs were injured.

A further disturbances broke out to-day. Jews' shops were looted and stone and bottle throwing occurred. Fifty persons have been injured. Armoured cars are patrolling the streets. Seventy persons have been arrested.

BRIBE TO SNOWDEN

Land Tax Scheme To Remain

TORIES REWARD FOR ELECTION BETRAYAL

LONDON, May 26.

Mr. Baldwin drew aside the veil during the Finance Bill debate, revealing one of the numerous acts of self-sacrifice within the cabinet in the interests of the National Government.

BRIBE FOR SNOWDEN.

For example, in recognition of Lord Snowden's services during the election, especially his broadcast speeches, the Conservative members of the Cabinet have decided not to press for a complete repeal of the Snowden Land Tax Scheme but have merely postponed it.

Mr. Baldwin dramatically declared: "Do you think that I, knowing the force of Lord Snowden's broadcast speeches in helping to win seats where we should never have won them, am going to say to Lord Snowden: "Now that we have got a much bigger majority than we expected, out you go."

TORY BACK BENCHERS' HOWL.

Conservative backbenchers strongly disagreed with Mr. Baldwin's policy, emphasising that it was public interest and not friendship that mattered in politics, but the backbenchers' demand for the repeal of the land tax, instead of postponement, was defeated by 298 votes to 71.

Labour-Left-wing speakers declared that Mr. Baldwin and his Conservative colleagues could not decently do anything else.—Reuter.

Fraternal Greetings From Fenner Brockway To Mahatma Gandhi

BRITISH MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY

LONDON, May 27.

Mr Fenner Brockway, presiding at the annual dinner of the Indian National Congress League, and Gandhi Society, announced that a message of fraternal greetings would be sent to "Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress and 80,000 Indians imprisoned for Indian freedom."—Reuter.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY

STEAMERS COLLIDE OFF BLOCK ISLAND

Bad Weather And High Seas

LONDON, May 27.

New York.—The passenger steamer "Grecian" has been sunk in collision with the "City of Chattanooga" in thick fog off the Block Island (Rhode Island).

The "City of Birmingham" has lowered her boats in an attempt to save survivors. Weather is bad and high seas are running.—Reuter.

LOTTERIES IN BRITAIN

Royal Commission Of Inquiry

LONDON, May 27.

The Home Secretary, Sir Herbert Samuel announced in the House of Commons that the King had approved the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the existing law and practice thereunder relating to lotteries, betting, gambling and cognate matters and report what changes, if any, are desirable and practiculars. Sir Sidney Rowlett, King's Counsel, will be the chairman of the commission, which consists of ten men and two women members.—B.O.W.

British Big Business Mobilises

OUT TO CAPTURE CHINA MARKETS

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 27.

Large scale effort on the part of British engineering to take leading place in the development of large engineering projects in China is indicated by the announcement that a number of well-known heavy engineering firms have combined to form a new company to operate in China.

The new group which will be known as Dorman Long and Associates (China) Limited will comprise in addition to Dorman Long, Metropolitan Vickers, Babcock Wilcox, Callenders Cable, Beyer Peacock, Tilbury Contracting and Dredging, John Thornycroft and Adgar Allen.

According to the "Daily Express" promoters of the new project believe that political stability is sufficiently near in China to yield finance for engineering purposes and it is hoped that the new group will be able to turn into concrete form nebulous schemes of development in various parts of China, particularly public works.

INFERNAL MACHINE TO BLOW UP SHIP

Suez Story Of French Liner

PARIS, May 26.

The allegation that an infernal machine was discovered among the luggage to be placed on the "Georges Philippar" the French liner bound off the Aden Coast, at Port Said, has been made by the Suez Canal Inspector Collas to the "Liberte".

Inspector Collas, who was at Port Said when the ill-fated liner passed through, States that owing to various threatening reports received before the "Georges Philippar" left for Marsseilles and nobody was allowed to land or embark at Port Said and the ship was surrounded by a swarm of police.

Inspector Collas declares that he was told afterwards by a customs official at Port Said that a powerful infernal machine was found ready to be shipped which had been timed to explode wher the ship was in the middle of the Suez Canal.

The "Messageries Maritimes" authorities, the owners of the ship, admit taking precautions but deny knowledge of the bomb.—Reuter's Special.

NEW GREEK GOVERNMENT

ATHNES, May 26.

The new Government under the premiership of M. Papanastasiou has been sworn in. M. Papanastasiou is also Foreign Minister and Defence Minister and M. Varvaresos is Finance Minister.—Reuter.

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

To Be Published On June 3 In India And England

SIMLA, May 27.

The Indian Franchise Committee's report, according to instructions received from London to-day will be published simultaneously in India and England on the morning of June 3.

Volume One which has been priced at Re. 1-2-0 and contains the Committee's recommendations will be on sale at Government Book depots and also at Collectors' offices throughout India.

Volumes 2 and 3, which contain memoranda submitted by Local Governments and Provincial Franchise Committees, will be published on the same day, but will be on sale at Government Book Depots only.—A.P.

PROTECTION FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF INDIA

Indian Chamber Of Commerce's Request To Tariff Board

OOTACAMUND, May 27.

"My Committee" would request the Board to recommend to the Government the grant of an adequate protection on all imports of cloth irrespective of the country of origin in order that the industry may be able to attain at an early date its goal of making India self-sufficient in regard to the production of the cloth necessary for her consumption and may also be able to export larger quantities of piecegoods to other countries as suggested by the Trade Commissioner," says the President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in the course of the Chamber's detailed and elaborate representation to Tariff Board with regard to the enquiry into Indian cotton textile industry on which the Board is now engaged.

The Chamber express strong objection to the imposition of any preferential duties.

AGAINST HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

The Board has also received representations from the Madras Chamber of Commerce and certain up-country mills. The former opines that a reduction in the rate of duty on fine count yarns from the United Kingdom would considerably work against handloom weaving industry and considers that Indian cotton textile industry would require further protection against Japanese dumping and suggests that the Board should consider the matter on the lines of reciprocal preferential tariff throughout the Empire.

The Office of the Board closes here on June 2 re-opening in Bombay on the 6th when the Board expects to receive representations from Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners Associations and will then frame and issue questionnaire and visit certain important mills in Bombay. It is understood that the present inquiry will engage the Board till October.—A.P.

Three Young Men Acquitted

LAHORE HIGH COURT DECISION

LAHORE, May 27.

Justice Jailal of Lahore High Court acquitted to-day three young men, Devraj, Kawal Krishan and Jatsayana who had been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by Additional District Magistrate of Amritsar.

The court room was full and the accused were present when the judgment was announced. Jatsayana is also being tried in the Delhi Conspiracy Case.

ROOM FOR FOUL PLAY.

His Lordship observed that as the room in which the accused resided was situated near thoroughfare there was every possibility of foul play. Some one could easily enter the premises and place there whatever he liked. He further said that it was clear from the arguments of counsel for the accused that arms and cartridges were alleged to have been planted in the bedding of one of the accused.

The charge against the accused was under the Indian Arms Act.—A.P.

DRUMS OF CHANCE BEGIN TO ROLL

Mixing Of Irish Hospital Sweepstake Tickets

DUBLIN TURNED INTO A CARNIVAL CITY

(Special Cable).

LONDON, May 27.

The mixing of Irish Sweep counterfoils of which there are nine millions in the drums of chance, in preparation for the draw on 30th May began to-day with pomp and ceremony that transformed Dublin into a carnival city.

A procession of pretty girls in costumes, accompanied by music and gaiety, preceded the biggest lorry in Dublin in which counterfoils, loaded in drums were carried from Hospitals Trust Office to Plaza Theatre a mile distant.

Contributions this year are expected to exceed four million sterling.

PRETTY GIRL AS JOCKEY.

Headed by "Matador," the Irish race horse ridden by a pretty girl dressed in jockey kit, procession arrived at Plaza Theatre whereupon there burst out through doors a gay troop of girls wearing colours of the famous race-horse owners, such as the King, Lord Derby, Lord Harewood, Aga Khan, Rothschilds, Sir Abe Bailey and other Lords of the turf.

Inside Plaza, boxes were opened and counterfoils placed in mixing machine, where they will be blown hither and thither for two days before the draw on Monday decides fortune's favourites.

ITALY TO PAY

Moratorium Annuities To U. S.

LONDOS, Moy 26.

Italy is to follow Britain's example by concluding an agreement with the United States for payment in instalments, spread over ten years of the Italian debt annuities for the current year, which fell under the Hoover moratorium. The Italian Ambassador has been authorised to take necessary action. The likelihood of France following suit seems to be admitted in a dispatch issued by a French semi-official agency.—Reuter.

No Recrudescence Of Riot On Friday

CITY RETURNING TO NORMAL

Except for a couple of stray assaults, and those too of a very minor nature, there was perfect peace in the city on Friday. The panic caused by the recrudescence of disturbances on Thursday had only a temporary set back in the situation and there was an all round improvement on Friday.

ALL MARKETS OPENED.

A very large number of shops, and all markets except the the cloth markets opened on Friday morning and carried on business for the whole day.

Tram traffic continued as usual throughout the day and the number of pedestrians was much larger on Friday than on the previous day. Some Hindu shops in Muslim localities and some Muslim shops in Hindu localities however remained closed but it is expected that these will gradually open as confidence is restored.

HOSPITALS HAVE A QUIET DAY.

The J. J. Hospital and the G. T. Hospital which used to receive large number of wounded persons during the riots had a complete rest on Friday and at both the places not a single patient wounded because of rioting was admitted.

One Hindu was admitted in the Congress Free Hospial at about 9 p.m. He is said to have been stoned while he was passing from Mazagaon and was injured in the head. He has been detained in the hospital for treatment.

At about 4-30 p.m. a Muslim victoria driver was assaulted in Chira Bazar by some Hindus. He received some lathi blows and was taken to the Free Crescent Hospital. He was allowed to go home after treatment.

ARREST OF 7 PERSONS.

The Nagpada police arrested three Hindus and four Muslims on Friday. The arrested persons are suspected to have taken part in rioting and looting during the past few days. The police have recovered some looted property from some of the arrested persons.

The police were busy keeping a vigil and patrolling the areas which had been the centres of rioting in the past two weeks.

The Esplanade Road police arrested two volunteers who were picketing the shop of Whiteaway Laidlaw on Hornby Road. The arrested volunteers were marched to the police lock up, where they have been detained in custody.

NO RIOTING ON FRIDAY

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", who visited the Memon Mohalla this morning, was gratified to see Muslims guarding the shops of Hindus. At a stone's throw from this place on May 14 a riot broke out on an apparently trivial matter and although it has resulted in casualties of nearly 2,000, and the burning of a number of shops elsewhere and damage running into lakhs of rupees, not oone shop was looted or set fire to in the Memon Mohalla.

There are here about 65 piecegoods shops belonging to Hindus with goods worth Rs. 15 lakhs. The shops are interspersed. Hindushops alternating with Muslims.

SAFE CUSTODY.

Soon after the riot broke out the Muslim residents and merchants of Memon Mohalla not only escorted the stranded Hindus out of the danger zone but also gave them their word of honour that not one piece worth of damage would be done to their goods and that they (the Muslims) would be responsible for any damage or loss caused.

Accordingly, Mr. Allarakhiya Abba, Mr. Haroon T. Noorani and Mr. Ahmedali Mohmed (the last named is the secretary of the Memon Moholla Piece-goods Merchants' Association) are personally guarding the shops with their Memon volunteers and when the "Chronicle" representative went round o see the shops he found ech and every one of them intact, locked and guarded by Mus-

(Continued on page 7.)

Suicide Pact Entered Into By Parsi Brother & Sister

As Happy As Ever The Evening Before

LETTER TO CORONER AND POLICE CHIEF

BOMBAY, Friday.

Resolved to commit suicide of our own free accord and free will.

This was the queer but none-the-less tragic suicide pact entered into by a Parsi pleader and his sister residing at Sleater Road.

Both the bother and sister carried out their intentions and put an end to their lives by the aid of hydrocynic acid.

SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

The whole affair is shrouded in mystery as nobody could throw any fresh light than theirjoint letter to the Coroner and the Police Commissioner, written by the brother and sister before their death. One of their cousins deposed at the Coroner's Court that he saw them chatting as happily as usual the previous evening in their house.

DETAILS.

Mr. Pirozshah Bezonji Daji (52) a pleader and his sister, Miss Manekbai Daji, (48 years), both living in the third floor of Kotwal House, at Sleater Road, near Grant Road, committed suicide last night by taking a dose of diluted hydrocyonic acid after writing the following letter to the Coroner of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police:—

SUICIDE PACT.

Dear Sir,—

We, the undersigned, have committed suicide of our own accord and free will and we request you kindly to avoid doing all such things as would delay the quick disposal of our dead bodies.

Yours, faithfully.,

(Sd.) Pirozsha Bezonji Daji.

(Sd.) Manekbai Bezonji Daji.

SAW THEM HAPPY.

One of the cousins of the deceased had seen them last evening in their house happily talking together. Since the last few days Mr. Pirozshah, it appears, was ailing from something, the cause of which he could not disclose.

BACHELOR & SPINSTER

It appears that Mr. Phirozshah had a good practice as a pleader. He had no wife or children. He was staying with his unmarried sister.

The police, who went to the flat, to remove the bodies to the morgue found the two bottles one of diluted hydrocyonic acid. They also found two cups from which, the poison must have been drunk and the above two letters addressed to the Coroner and the Commissioner.

None of the witnesses who gave evidence at the coroner's inquest, could say if there was any cause for the deceased to have committed suicide.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to suicidal dose of hydrocyonic acid.

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For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

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LADIES and GENTLEMEN—respectable, energetic active—wanted to work as Canvassing Agents on commission basis for an up-to-date Bombay Dairy Apply to Box No. 1550, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7270

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Gujarati competent ESTATE-MANAGER, LADY STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED TRAINED TEACHERS (Science-Persian). Apply with testimonials ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, Kamar Bldg., Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R7274

WANTED—CANVASSERS for Winner, Dandy, Charkha, etc., High class Indian Cigarettes on most liberal terms. Apply personally, ASIATIC TOBACCO CO., Andheri.
A R7275

M. T. B. COLLEGE, SURAT. Applications with testimonials, stating age and minimum salary expected, are invited for the posts (1) Professor of Mathematics. (2) Professor of English and, preferably, Gujarati. (3) Lecturer in French. (4) Lecturer in Ardha-Magadhi, and should reach the PRINCIPAL before 10th June. Appointments will be upto 31st March, 1933, at least in the first instance.
A 4967

WANTED—A MOHMEDAN TEACHER for East Africa, Graduate, experienced. Good prospects. Write with testimonials stating age to Box No. 1547, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R7253

WANTED—THE ANGELS' INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., invites applications for positions of District and City Agents throughout Bombay Presidency. Generous commission and bonus terms. Apply the BRANCH SECRETARY, Hashi Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
A 4899A

Partner Wanted.

WANTED—by a going chemical and Perfumery Works, a FINANCING PARTNER: Minimum 50 per cent. profit and sale 2000 per month guaranteed. Substantial orders on hand. Please apply sharp to Box No. 1551 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 7273

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—OFFICE or SHOW ROOM ACCOMMODATION 2,500 sq. ft. or less at 60 Forbes Street (Esplanade Road Corner). Apply on the premises to RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & CO.
C R 7271

TO LET—17 Cuffe Parade, Facing the sea. First Floor, consisting of drawing, dining and 4 bed rooms with garage, servants quarters. Apply RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., 60, Forbes Street.
C R 7272

GODOWNS and SHOW-ROOM on Lamington Road, near Bombay Central Station. Rents very moderate. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 4, Apollo Street, Fort.
C R7206

TO LET to the High Class Vegetarian Hindus only, blocks in Laigir Mansion, Gamdevi. Rents Rs. 150/- and Rs. 70/- only. Apply on premises or to Messrs. HASAN BAXI & CO., Solicitors, Hummum Street.
C 4891

Agents Wanted

WANTED for an established Life Office, DISTRICT AGENT for Poona and Sholapur. Previous insurance experience preferable. Very liberal terms. Apply CHAINANI & CO., 361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R7265.

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS to sell Swadeshi coatings, shirtings, etc. Prices extremely low. Apply to:—DEVI VILAS WEAVING FACTORY, P. O. Eranhipalam, S. Malabar.
A R7254

AGENTS WANTED—Samples and terms from WEST COAST WEAVING ESTT., Chovva, Malabar
A R7259

WANTED—AGENTS in every town for highclass soaps, Inks, etc., GUJARAT SOAP & INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD., Baroda.
A R 7095

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENT to represent Indian Textile Firm 25 per cent. commission. Cheapest value. Goods worth Rs. 10,000/- entrusted against Rs. 5,000/- cash. For full particulars apply to Box No. 1549 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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Principal, The School of Cottage Industries,
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RAMKRISHNA BHAGWAN INDUSTRIES.—Proprietor:—S. N. HATE, L C E, B.Sc. 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Save your Buildings by our (1) VAJRA CEMENT for leakages & (2) Antiwhiteant. Solution Apply for particulars of these and other articles. Sent post free.
N R7266

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Persons desirous of earning throughout India, salaries of Rs. 250- 125 and 75 with 20, 15 and 12½ per cent. commission respectively may apply to THE SOVEREIGN TEA SUPPLYING CORPORATION, Metupalaiyam, Nilgris.
T R 7247

Astrologer

FAMOUS ASTROLOGER—Pandit Shankar Shastri Hosritti can be consulted in Bombay for a few days at C3 Saraswat Buildings Gamdevi, 12 noon to 5 p. m. daily.
P R 4954

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE.

AS USUAL the MATRICULATION SUPPLEMENT, containing names and numbers of successful candidates will be published on the 31st instant at 1 anna per copy.

Agents are requested to book their orders immediately.

10 per cent unsold copies are accepted.

25 per cent commission is allowed on sale proceeds.

SORAB P. KAPADIA,
Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MYSORE SERUM INSTITUTE, HEBBAL, BANGALORE.

Tender Notice for the Supply of Ragi Straw, Buffalo Bull-calves and He-buffaloes.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of good Ragi Straw, Buffalo Bull-calves and He-buffaloes to the Serum Institute during the official year ending 30th June 1933, will be received in the Office of the Officer in charge, Serum Institute, Hebbal, Bangalore, in respect of ragi straw and in the Office of the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore, in respect of buffalo bull calves and he-buffaloes upto 3-15 p.m. on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1932.

(1) About 4,00,000lbs. (four lakhs pounds) of white ragi straw, clean and good quality is required. The rate to be quoted for is per 100lbs.

(2) About 2,000 buffalo bull calves may be required but no single tenderer will be given the sole contract.

(3) About 300 he-buffaloes may be required and each animal should weigh not less than 400lbs.

For detailed conditions, please refer to Tender Notices published on Pages 458, 459, 461 and 462 of Part VI of the "Mysore Gazette," dated 12-5-1932 or they may be ascertained in the Office of the undersigned on working days between 10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.

S.D. ACHAR,
Officer in Charge,
Mysore Serum Institute,
Hebbal, Bangalore.
4972.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 3rd June, 1932, that day being a Public Holiday (KING'S BIRTHDAY) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

W. LAMOND,
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.).
Bombay, 24th May, 1932.
4969.

Public Notices

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI'S FREE BOARDING INSTITUTION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from High Caste Hindu Students, who have passed their School Leaving Examination or its equivalent or such other Examinations as would qualify them for prosecuting their studies further in technical subjects at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or the subjects of Commerce, Science, Medicine, Veterinary Science and Arts at the Bombay School of Art and who desire to prosecute their studies but cannot do so owing to want of means.

As admission is refused after certain dates, by various Institutions and Colleges, applicants desiring to prosecute their studies in the Institutions and Colleges teaching the subjects mentioned above should submit their applications direct to the authorities concerned in due time and also apply to this Office on the prescribed form with an intimation whether admission has been granted or not.

Printed forms of applications can be had on sending 1½ annas postage or applying personally.

Applicants are strictly forbidden from bringing any pressure or recommendations personally on the Trustees by letters or otherwise. Violation of this will be a disqualification.

Applications will be received till Friday 10th June, 1932.

MANILAL K. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary,
Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai's Charities Trust Office,
Corner Pinjrapole Street,
Bombay 4.
4242

Office of the Superintending Engineer,
Shimoga Circle,
Shimoga, dated the 15th May, 1932.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED—A qualified and experienced MECHANIC not more than 30 years of age with experience of diving and who has served in the East or West Coast on small Launches for a Sarang's post in Vani Vilas Sagara in Hiriyur Taluk, Chitaldrug District. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year and will be paid at Rs. 50/- per mensem. If his work be found satisfactory, he will be confirmed.

V. V. CARVE,
Superintending Engineer,
Shimoga Circle.
4947

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of SHAMLAL HIRALAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Jeweller, carrying on business in Bombay ... Deceased.

BANARASILAL BHAMLAL, of Ville Parle, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ville Parle in the Bombay Suburban District ... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration with the Will annexed.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the twenty-third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. Vakil,
20th day of May 1932.

MADHAVPRASAD & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4978

Public Notices

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for a large quantity of fine BUILDING SAND available from 12th October, 1932.

Further details on application.

GRAHAMS TRADING CO.,
(India) LTD.
16, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
4965

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 751 of 1932.

PARKE DAVIS & CO. .. Plaintiffs.
vs.
N.R. PHADKE, of Baroda, carrying on business in the name of N. Phadke & Co., at Baroda .... Defendant.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that by an order made by the High Court in the above suit on the 14th day of May, 1932 an interim injunction has been granted pending the hearing and final disposal of the above suit, restraining the Defendant abovenamed his servants and Agents from selling or offering for sale any tooth paste and or from otherwise using wrappers or boxes having imprinted thereon any imitation or colourable imitation of the trademark of the Plaintiffs Parke Davis & Co., and also from using the word "Thymodent" or any other word similar to or only colourably differing from the word "Euthymol" or any word or words so contrived as to represent or lead to the belief that the abovenamed Defendant's tooth paste is the tooth paste of Parke Davis & Company and also from selling or offering for sale or disposing of any tooth paste not being manufactured for or by Parke Davis & Co., in the wrappers and of the form of wrappers of Parke Davis & Co., or any wrappers or in any form calculated or intended to pass off or to enable others to pass off such as the tooth paste of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Messrs. Parke Davis & Co.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.
4977.

NOTICE.

We hereby NOTIFY that our client Dr. L.C. JARIWALA is the holder of Indian Patent No. 18164 (Process for bleaching dried fruits especially shell-almonds, betelnuts, etc.). Anybody found infringing this patent will be proceeded against.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1932.

JHAVERY & CO.,
Attorneys for Dr. L.C. Jariwala.
4976.

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
& COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ANTIQUE CHINAWARE, VASES, ETC.

BONA-FIDE SALE on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1932, at 3 P. M. (S. T.) at the sale room of the Auctioneers.

Property of a Curio Collector, comprising period pieces of porcelain in blue and white and variegated coloured china such as vases, jars, bowls, dishes, garden seats, wall plates, Japanese Satsuma vases, etc.

Property will be on view four days before the sale.

Catalogues may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE "NASH" and "AUSTIN" MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TODAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst. at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

In order to close down the partnership account of Messrs. Furdoonji Cursetji Mody and Sons:—

1 "Nash" saloon seven seater motor Car No. X 1086.

1 "Austin" touring five seater motor car No. X 7093.

Both the cars are in perfect running order.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day and To-morrow
at 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

LOUIS BROMFIELD'S

"24 HOURS"

A Paramount Picture with a cast that does justice to a wonderful story!

With

CLIVE BROOK
MIRIAM HOPKINS
REGIS TOOMEY
KAY FRANCIS

A girl is murdered ..... an innocent man accused ..... A thief lies dead ..... a child is born ..... Two lovers part ..... and meet again ..... all in "24-HOURS"

Also Showing:—

PLEASE GO AWAY AND LET ME SLEEP.
Paramount Screen Song

SILLY SCANDALS
Paramount Talkcartoon

THE EMPIRE

To-day and To-morrow
at 4, 6-30, and 10 P. M.

MYSTERIOUS THEFT—
THRILLING STORY—
SENSATIONAL CLIMAX

BLACK COFFEE

With
AUSTIN TREVOR
ADRIANNE ALLEN
Adapted from
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
Successful Stage Play

THE EMPRESS

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

To-day and To-morrow

at 4, and 6-30 P. M. only

MAURICE CHEVALIER
MAURICE CHEVALIER
MAURICE CHEVALIER

In

INNOCENTS OF PARIS
A Paramount Picture

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum

Endowment Rs. 20
AND
Whole Life Rs. 2

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re. Agency and other particulars. Please apply

Manager.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
MAY 27th.
Werdenfels, Oltmann, Karachi,
Gierfels, Frisino, Karachi.
Moncalieri, Slemaso, Trieste.
Mongolia, Rhodes, Sydney.

DEPARTURES.
MAY 28th.
Mongolia, Rhodes, London.

LOADING.
MAY 27th.
Steamer Jalaputra for Calcutta.
Steamer Jalatarang for Rangoon.
Steamer Somali for London.
Steamer Alipore for Kobe.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Mongolia:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Mongolia will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about (1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails a general cargo and passenger.

S S Werdenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Wardenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karcahi, with a general cargo.

S S Gierfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Gierfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Moncalieri:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Moncalieri, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 27.

S S Malwa for London.—3 bags moura meal, 3 bags hoofs, A Dawn & Co.; 1 bale animal skin, Grindlay & Co.

For Istambul.—2 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd.

S S Somali for London.—4354 bags groundnut cakes, Birla Bros; 659 bags groundnut cakes, 666 bags linseed cakes, J. Travers & Sons; 108 bags kang grain, K Devji & Bros.; 3171 bags groundnut cakes, Kishan Prasad & Co.

For Havre.—600 bags linseed, Birla Bros.

S S City of Sydney for Liverpool.—125 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

S S Gierfels for Hamburg.—600 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co.; 54 bags kaug, K Danji Bros.; 1200 bags linseed, Birla Bros.; 50 bales cotton fly, V A Sane; 203 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

For Antwerp.—171 bags kaug, T S Thadani & Son.

For Ghent.—110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Houston.—426 bales jute rags, S Cooper & Co.

S S Werdenfels for Rotterdom.—2560 bags linseed oil cakes, A Comerbhoy; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Ghent.—120 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Passages.—30 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Moncaleiri for Port Said.—7 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

S S Karmala for Kobe.—328 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 167 bales cotton raw, M Malani; 100 bales cotton raw, N Futehally; 100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—100 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi.—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji.—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya.—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Bandai Maru for Shanghai.—1050 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka.—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi.—3,000 bkts. Ind. onions R. Purshottam & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, May 27

S S Calcutta Maru, Agents, N Y Kanha Ltd., from Nagoya.—122 cases porcelain ware; 149 cases glassware; 500 cases beer; 75 cases cotton yarn; 150 cases cotton shirting; 146 cases clocks.

From Yokohama.—74 bales silk goods; 151 bales rayon & cotton mixed goods.

From Osaka:—135 bales silk yarn; 245 bales cotton shirting; 295 cotton yarn; 400 kgs. red lead; 600 cases glassware; 40 cases porcelain ware; 25 cases lead powder 50 cases cotton piece-goods; 20 cases rayon goods; 120 cases cycle parts; 42 cases jeans; 40 cases glue; 70 cases rayon yarn; 336 drums coal pitch; 340 drums paint 403 bundles brassware.

From Kobe.—40 cases cotton jeans; 506 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 133 cases cotton piece-goods; 93 cases cotton shirting; 242 cases rayon goods; 240 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 110 cases porcelain ware; 10 cases camphor; 40 cases glass ware; 25 cases ginger; 736 cases straw boards; 20 cases silk yarn; 234 cases silk goods; 355 cases canvas shoes; 50 cks. chemicals; 40 cases celluloid goods.

From Tokyo.—100 bars copper; 120 bales cotton yarn; 52 cases

(Continued in Column 6.)

(Continued from column 7)

toys.

From Seattle:—583 bundles pine planks.

From Vancover.—80 cases cud. salmon.

From Moji.—84 cases glassware; 160 bundles straw boards; 4525 bags cement; 555 cases beer; 25 cases vegetable wax.

From Shanghai.—800 bags gram peas; 300 bags gram beans; 196 bales shirtings.

From Hongkong.— 300 bags beans; 55 cases masal; 25 cases cx. art silk hosiery.

From Canton.—45 bales raw silk; 50 cases cassia; 60 cases matting, 20 cases mansal, 10 cases palm leaf fans; 20 cases electrical goods.

From Singapore.—1901 bags sago flour; 228 bags betelnuts; 35 bags pepper; 66 bags gum benzamin; 40 bags gum copal; 42 bags gambier; 275 bags rattons; 30 bags nutmegs.

From Colombo:—136 hfc tea; 13 cases rubber; 20 cases cardamoms.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Shown On The Screen

SPICY DRAMA OF NEW YORK'S NIGHT-LIFE

At The Excelsior

Clie Brook, Kay Francis, Miriam Iopkins, Regis Toomey and a numer of other performers equally alented make up a strong cast n "24 Hours", a Paramount pictue coming to the Excelsior Theare from Saturday.

An amazing combination of dram, romance and adventure is a feaure of the film which vividly dpicts the hectic and riotous nigh-life of New York; and the desciption is typical of life in the iodern big cities of to-day. The itle, which seems apparently mearngless, is taken from the fact hat 24 hours is the period coverd by the story, from a strage dinner-party assembled one bur before midnight, until wives husbands and lovers pick up their last vestments of respectabilly at the same nocturnal hour he next night. A woman who as sought the solace of an affai with a night-club girl o coverup the void of a straying wife, inds himself charged with the urder of the girl. He confesses his relationship with the deceased, and the social standing of imself and his wife turns the lnelight on him. The despisedmate of the dead woman is brougt to court for another crime and he unwittingly clears the accused. Freed of many incriminating shadows of the past, he is restored to his wife whos own affair has disillusioned her (the futility of "fast life."

"BLACK COFFEE": DETECTIVE DRAMA

At The Empire

A ritish picture of outstanding meritwill be on view at the Empire heatre this week. This is "Blac Coffee", which has been adaped from Agatha Christie's succesful stage-play. The picture as been capably directed by Lesli S. Hiscott, and the cast inclues such noted players as Adrine Alles, Austis Trevor, C. V. Iance, Elizabeth Allan and Philp Strange.

Th plot is full of weird mystery The formula for high explosies, invented by Sir Claud Amy, has been stolen, and HerculePoirot, the celebrated French detive, is called in to invtigate the crime. Sir Clad, wishing to avoid a sndal, and believing that one of ie household was guilty of the crie, afforded the culprit the opirtunity of returning the forula before the arrival of the dctive. "Put the formula on th table while the light is out, an I shall be satisfied," he said. Bu when the light was again swched on, the formula was still mising and Sir Claud lay dead inhis room. Investigations pred that Sir Claud had been pooned by hyoscine taken in his cee. Suspicion appeared to rest wi equal weight on three of the hsehold, but the astute mind of th detective rejected the obvious an probed more deeply than the orial police. He concluded that bh the theft and the murder we the work of a callous and ening mind. Skilfully and swift. Ihe unmasked the villain, solvg a difficult problem by clever duction.

AURICE CHEVALIER AT THE EMPRESS CINEMA

nnocents Of Paris" To Be Screened Again

"Innocents of Paris," the Paramount talkie starring Maurice hevalier at the head of a strong ast including George Fawcett, ylvia Beecher, Margaret Livingtone and John Miljan, will be creened again from Saturday at he Empress Cinema, Lamington oad.

The picture in which Maurice Chevalier makes his screen-debut iepicts the simple and happy life of the poor people of Paris, and he theme enables Chevalier to resent his true self, as distinguished from he sophisticated roles which he played in his later successes. A tender love romance is enacted against the colourful background of Paris. About half a dozen songs including the everpopular "Louise" are rendered by Chevalier in his breezy style. The picture should not be missed for real entertainment.

AT THE "RIALTO"

"Trader Horn, An Old Favourite

"Trader Horn" the picture that broke all records all over India and dubbed by all critics as Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Miracle Jungle Thriller will be the attraction at the Rialto this week.

Sufficient has been said about this picture and it is being repeated at the Rialto with a view to give those who missed it an opportunity of seeing it. "Trader Horn" has more hair-raising, spine shivering excitement to every foot of film than any other film yet camera captured. It is said to contain more animals than Noah's Ark!

The timings at the Rialto have been changed as follows:—Matinees will be held at 3-30 p.m. and the daily shows at 6-15, and 9-15. On Sunday morning there will be a special show at 10 a.m. As the picture is extra length—13 reels—the management request that all patrons should be in time since no side-films can be fitted in the programme beyond the news reel.

AT THE CAPITOL

A William Haines Comedy

A heap of romance, a little thrill—with lots of giggles and guffaws! Such is the recipe of William Haines' latest comedy triumph, "Just A Gigolo," which opens this week at the Capitol Theatre.

In this hilarious comedy drama, the mischievous star plays the part of an irresponsible young nobleman in masquerade to find out what the girl his relatives want him to marry is really like. Then the trouble begins—and ends when he gets a slap in the face that makes him happy for life.

Adapted from the famous Belasco's European and New York stage success, "Dancing Fartner," 'Just a Gigolo," retains all the stage gave it, plus a wealth of other interesting details only possible to the wide scope of the screen. Hilarious comedy mingles with drama, and Haines, between

WILLIAM HAINES and LILIAN BOND in "JUST A GIGOLO"

intervals of whimsical clowning, does the best straight acting of his career.

The heroine of this fascinating production is Irene Purcell. She is a newcomer to the screen, and a very interesting and delightful one too. She plays the part of Roxy, the part she took in the original stage production in New York, and does it charmingly indeed.

Included in the programme is a new "Charley Chase" Comedy.

"THE BAT WHISPERS"

At The Pathe Cinema

"The Bat Whispers" will bring shouts from the audience not to mention screams from the ladies and gasps from the men.

With Chester Morris in the featured role, Roland West, producer-director for United Artists has contributed the most startling hour and a half of film entertainment of the year.

Each of the superb cast of players is under suspicion at various times as the dare-devil criminal who holds a city in terror. And not until the last minute is the secret of his identity disclosed. The climax is the most surprising bit of drama West has ever developed in his long list of successful productions.

Those who take part in the rapid-fire comedy mystery include Una Merkel, Gustav Von Seyffertitz, Grayce Hampton, Maude Hampton, Maude Eburne, Charles Dow Clark, Spencer Charters, Richards Tucker, William Bakewell, Ben Bard, S. E. Jennings and Hugh Huntley.

Chester Morris Star of "Alibi" and romantic character of "The Divocee" and "The Big House" gives an electrifying performance. The picture adds another triumph to his remarkable screen career.

Una Merkel, who played her way into popularity on the Broadway stage before D. W. Griffith cast her for a part in "Abraham Lincoln" is the sweetheart of the production. She proves herself a most capable and finished young leading lady.

You will enjoy this picture but don't give the secret of it away to your friends. Let them find out for themselves what "The Bat Whispers."

WEDDING OF THE WATERS

A Bottle Of It From Bombay To Albany

ALBANY (New York).

Waters of the port of Bombay will be used in an international celebration on June 6 and 7 dedicating the port of Albany, New York, U.S.A., to world-wide trade. A bottle of water from the port of Bombay was secured recently for this occasion by Frederick W. Kelley, Jr., of Albany during a round the world tour. All the leading ports of the United Kingdom, Europe, Africa, India, and the Orient, will be represented in the ceremony, as will ports of the United States and insular possessions.

The dedication of a port is an unusual event in world shipping and has attracted marked attention of shippers throughout the world. The unique ceremony of the "Wedding of the Waters" of the world ports symbolizes picturesquely the new meeting point of ocean commerce. The waters will be mingled with those of the historic Hudson River which has been opened for deep draft tonnage, and will accommodate approximately ninety per cent. of all ships afloat.

The port of Albany is situated at the deep water head of the tidal Hudson River. 143 miles north of New York Bay. It is the nearest all year seaport in North America to the Great Lakes, thereby providing an economical gateway to the interior of North America.

HOOVER TO ACT.

The dedication celebrating the successful completion of the enterprise will be attended by national officials of the American Government, foreign diplomatic representatives, foreign and American port officials, ship owners and operators and industrial leaders. It is expected that Mr. Herbert Hoover. President of the United States, will dedicate the channel while Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York will dedicate the harbour and terminals. This will be followed by the spectacular "Wedding of the Waters" in which the port of Bombay wil be represented. The Port's emissary, Mr. Kelly, received the co-operation of harbour officials in securing the bottle of water from the port of Bombay. Mr. Kelly expressed great appreciation of the courtesies shown him in performing his unusual mission.

A. G. Kinch, Deputy Conservator. Bombay Port Trust oo Bombay assisted Mr. Kelly wite his arrangement for securing of the water while at the port of Bombay.

RS. 41,000 FOR SCHOOL

Mahanth Darsan Das's Munificence

PATNA, May 26.

Mahanth Darsan Das, of Maniari, Muzaffarpur District, has paid a donation of Rs. 41,000 for the Shree Krishna Vidyalaya (a high English School) at Maniari. The Government of Bihar and Orissa in the ministry of education have conveyed to the donor an expression of their high appreciation of his liberality and public spirit.—A. P.

Telephone Mystery

LONDON, May 27.

Speculation has been aroused by the news that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was engaged in trans-Atlantic telephone conversation with officials at Washington and New York from Lossiemouth on the night of May 25.

A suggestion of mystery is introduced by the fact that the State Department at Washington has dtclined to make any statement in this connection or even confirm or deny that such talk occurred.

It is understood, however, that the conversations largely dealt with the economic conditions confronting the world with particular reference to Britain and America. They were in no way connected with the Lausanne Reparations Conference.—Reuter.

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY 6-30 & 10 P. M.
MAT. SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND THURSDAY 3-30 P. M.
SUNDAY MORNING 10 A. M.

LOOK OUT!
The Arch Criminal is HERE!

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK PRESENTS
ROLAND WEST'S
"THE BAT WHISPERS"
WITH
CHESTER MORRIS

Based upon a stage play by Mary Roberts Rinehart and Avery Hopwood which was produced by Wagenhals and Kemper.

Spine-tingling adventures in a house of terror. Phantoms, weird noises and strange disappearances attend the daring exploits of this arch criminal! But was he a match for love? An amazing rapid fire entertainment that will make you laugh, shriek and throb . . .

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

Book your seats in advance at ROSES or the THEATRE, Phone 41561

"I WENT OUT TO TRY TO SHOOT LORD FRENCH"

DAN BREEN'S DAIL OUTBURST

DUBLIN, (By Mail)

There were extraordinary episodes in the Dail during the continued debate on the Bill to remove the Oath.

Mr. Dan Breen, one of the leading Republicans, who figured in the 1916 rising and the subsequent troubles, declared:

"During the trouble I went out to try to kill Lord French in order to severe the link with Britain. would do the same again if the occasion arose."

The late Earl of Ypres (Lord French) was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1918-21.

The speech was heard in silence, but there was an amazing outburst later during a speech by Mr. "Batt" O'Connor of the Cosgrave Party.

After saying that Deputy Dillon (son of the Irish Parliamentary party leader) on the previous day had unjustly criticised Mr. De Valera and Mr. Cosgrave, "two great Irishmen. who had offered their lives in 1916" Mr. O'Connor said:

"While in prison I read in the Presss that members of the Irish party in the British House of Commons cheered the announcement of the execution of three Irish leaders."

"—I WOULD KILL YOU"

Mr. Dillion: "It is a damned lie!"

Mr. Coburn, an Independent from Louth, rushed from his seat and, holding Mr. O'Connor by the lapels of his coat shouted: "If you were a younger man I would kill you where you stand."

He then shook Mr. O'Connor and added: "Don't belittle the Irish party. No one will insult it while I am here."

Mr. Alfred Byrne, the elderly Lord Mayor of Dublin, who is a member of the Dail, made an effort to restore peace.

Deputy Speaker Hogan demanded a withdrawal by Mr. Dillon of his remark, but Mr. Dillon was intractable.

The hubbub of voices and the clanging of the bell was stilled when Mr. Cosgrave intervened. and in his quiet voice appealed to Mr. B. O'Connor to take back his statement. Peace was instantly restored. both Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Dillon withdrawing their remarks.

At the end of the sitting Mr. B. O'Connor again referred to the matter. He unreservedly withdrew his statements, and apologised to the Chair and to Deputy Dillon.

Mr : Dillon: I accept it cordially. (Cheers.)

Early in the debate the Labour party—on whom Mr. De Valera depends for his majority—made it clear that they would support the bill.

Mr Willian Norton, leader of the party, setting forth their attitude for the first time in the debate, said the removal of the Oath would not provide work for the unemployed or food and clothing for the poor, but in large measure its removal would bring internal peace.

If the Oath were retained in the Constitution, political disorder might result.

Professor Hayes, ex-Speaker of the Dail, expressed the belief that by negotiation with Great Britain it was quite likely that the Oath could be removed or suitable accommodation found. "This is a bill," he added, "for the complete unsettlement of the Free State."

"HANDFUL OF GANGSTERS"

Mr. Blythe, ex-Minister of Finance, said that there was no hope of reunion of the North of Ireland and the Free State unless the Free State remained in the British Commonwealth.

"We must not look at this problem from the point of view of a handful of gangsters who constitute the Irish Republican Army. It is not worth while disturbing the political and industrial progress of our country in order to placate that organisation."

Professor O'Sullivan ex-Minister of Education, said they were playing with fire both at home and abroad. Internal peace would not be secured by the bill.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy (Farmer, Limerick.) who supported the election of Mr. De Valera as President of the Executive Council, said that Mr. De Valera had no mandate to repudiate the Treaty or do anything that would interfere with trade relations with England.

The debate is expected to conclude to-morrow (Friday) when a division will be taken.

According to a statement in Piaras Beaslai's "Michael Collins and the Making of a New Ireland," Dan Breen was one of a party of eleven men who were sent out in 1919, under the direction of Michael Collins, to ambush and attack Viscount French as he was returning to Dublin. The point chosen was Ashdown Cross, and the plan was to block the road with an old cart.

A policeman, mistaking Breen and two companions for country folk, urged them to "clear the way for his Excellency." One of the party threw a bomb at the officer which knocked him down, as well as Breen and his companions. The car, then approaching, put on speed, and passed to safety through a shower of bullets.

PITY APPEAL FAILS

N. W. F. COUNCIL DEBATE

RELEASE OF TRIBAL CONVICTS URGED

ABBOTTABAD, May 26

Non-official business was taken up in the Frontier Legislative Council to-day, when four resolutions were discussed of which one was passed with the concurrence of the Government, one withdrawn and the third rejected. The fourth resolution relating to co-operative credit societies was under discussion when the House adjourned till to-morrow. when non-official business will be concluded and the session will end.

Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan's resolution recommending that arrangements should be made to supply water to dry villages of the Teri Tahsil by the pipe system or other possible means, obtained unanimous support from members the different parties and the Government in their turn, expressed sympathy with the motive of the resolution. It was pointed out that the Government were fully alive to the difficulties of the fine tribe that inhabit the Teri country and they were already taking steps to remove their hardships in respect of water supply.

TRIBAL INCIDENT

After the resolution had been passed, Mr. Habibullah Khan (Nationalist) moved that the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to release the Hathi Khel prisoners convicted in connection with the incident of August 1930 when a large number of persons including Captain Ashcroff, were killed.

Nationalist members including Mr. Pir Bakhsh and Mr. Khuda Bakhsh, as well as Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim Khan and Rai Sahib Meharchand Khanna, supported the resolution, while Maulvi Nur Bakhsh withdrew his amendment and associated himself with the mover.

It was said that only five out of thirty-eight persons convicted in this connection were now in prison, and that this was a fit case for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, which would soothe the whole of Bannu territory. Moreover, in the action that was then restored to, the people had been sufficiently punished and a magnanimous gesture now would not be out of place.

"I have great faith in the magnanimity of the Government," said Mr. Habibullah, "and appeal to the Government to forget and forgive."

NON NON-VIOLENT

Mr. Gidney, the Finance Member giving the history of the incident, said that while a platoon of the military under Captain Ashcroff was drawn up at a hamlet to reinforce the police, a large lashkar of Hathikhel Vazirs, who were armed with rifles advanced and opened fire on Captain Ashcroff's men, resulting in nine soldiers being killed, ten wounded and Captain Ashcroff himself being killed. It was not an unarmed non-violent crowd as had been alleged but the following of two ringleaders who were openly inciting trans-border tribes to rise against the British Government. The condemned persons had been convicted of murder and they were not political prisoners in any sense of the term.

The resolution was put to the vote and lost without a division.—A. P.

Coming Shortly
SARASVATI CINETONE'S (Poona)
FIRST MAIDEN PRODUCTION
SHYAM-SUNDER
Marathi and Hindi Talkie.
Directed by BHAL PENDHARKER
Featuring by MASTER MODAK and Miss SHANTA APTE.
West-End Talkies
Charni Road & Lamington Road.
WATCH FOR THE DATE!

"I Am Not Him"

NEW YORK, May 27.

The claim that he is the victim of a mistaken identity is made by a man arrested as Duquesne in applying for a writ of habeas corpus requiring the United States Marshall to produce him in the court on June 6. He says that he is not Duquesne but an Englishman, named Craven visiting America.—Reuter.

LADY CHATTERJEE, BAR-AT-LAW

LONDON, May 26.

Lady Atul Chatterjee has passed the final Bar examination.—Reuter.

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URDU PERIODICALS

Rights Of Muslim Women And Economic Situation Discussed

MAARIF (Azamgarh)—The issue for April opens with a very comprehensive article on the origin of "rubai" (quatrain) in Persian literature by Maulana Saiyed Sulaiman Nadvi. The article is sure to prove helpful to all students of Persian literature and will repay a careful perusal. Mr. Muhammad Yaqub gives in an article, a list of newspapers and periodicals published in th Islamic world. But the list seems to be very old as some of the papers have ceased to exist. It is a pity that no attempt seems to have been made to bring it up to date. In the poetry section poems by Nawab Saiyad Ali Hasan Tahir and Mirza Ihsan Ahmad are delightful. The former is in Persian. Notes and other features are very well maintained.

HUMAYUN (Lahore)—In the April issue the editor, Mr. Bashir Ahmad gives an account of his short sojourn in the various jungles of India. The account, though lengthy, is interesting. Mansur Ahmad's translation of a short drama by Molicre will repay perucal.

ZAMANA (Cawnpore)—Mr. Hamidullah Afsar discusses, in the April issue, the correctness or otherwise of certain words which are at present being used in certain periodicals. The writer suggests that only such words as have gained currency among the people should be used and difficult words or words of doubtful origin or which show bad taste, should on no account be used. Tahir Mohsin Kakorwi deals with the life and poetical works of Mohsin Kakorvi, one of the greatest Urdu poets. A complete list of the works by Mohsin is also given. Mr. Zafar Quraishi translates a few poems by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. It is needless to say that the translations are quite readable. The story "Achhut" (Untouchable) is pathetic indeed and is very well-written. In the poetry section poems by Mahmud Israili, Gour Saran Lal Adib, Indarjit Sharma are splendid.

KHAYALISTAN (Lahore)—In the April issue there are several articles and poems which are sure to interest the readers. An account of John Franklin's life will be of interest to all and the editor is right in remarking that his name will go down to posterity as one who gave his life in an attempt to explore the North Pole. "Aurat Ki Muhabbat" is a well-written story. In the poetry section poems by the late Azmatullah Khan, Saqib, Akhtar Sherani show freshness and originality. The poem by Mohin relates to the ruin of Delhi during the Mutiny and is very pathetic.

ISMAT (Delhi)—The May number opens with a very fine article by Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi on the rights of Muslim women and pleads that Muslim men should see that they are accorded the same rights as have been granted to them by Islam. "Anna Ki Jan Nisari" is the title of a poem depicting the great sacrifice of the nurse in saving the life of Kanwar Udey Singh. "Diwaliya" is a readable story .Several other articles in this number are purely of feminine interest.

NIGAR (Lucknow)—In the issue for April the place of honour is assigned to Mr. Abdul Malik's article on "hasab-o-nasab" (lineage) and opines that Islam had come into this world to demolish the barriers created by man to divide humanity. An incident from Sahahuddin's life forms the subject-matter of an interesting article which will show how noble and generous indeed the great emperor was in spite of his wars with the Crusaders. The article dealing with the economic depression prevailing in the world is very thoughtfully written. The writer's name is Mr. Muhammad Aqil. There are several other items in this number which will be of interest to the general readers.

ISLAM IN INDIA ...

Secret Of Its Rapid Rise

Mr. Dhanpat Rai, B.A., better known as "Prem Chand," has contributed a very thought-provoking article which has been reproduced by the "Medina" of Bijnaur. Mr. "Prem Chand" is well-known for his broad and impartial views. Some years back he had written a splendid article on the Hindu-Muslim question which had received encomiums from persons like the late Saiyed Akbar Husain, Judge, Allahabad High Court. The following excerpts from the same article will be carefully read.

UNTENABLE THESIS.

"It is absolutely wrong to say that Islam was propagated through the sword. In fact no religion is propagated, by means of the sword and if it does for some time, it cannot live for ever. The real cause of the rise of Islam in India was, the oppression of the caste Hindus on those of the lower castes. The Budhists did their best to erase these distinctions of caste and their efforts proved to a great extent successful. But when the Hindu religion again asserted itself then the same old oppression was restarted, perhaps with greater strength. The people of lower castes had obtained a higher status during the power of the Budhists and so they wanted that they should be treated on an equal footing. This struggle was in progress when Islam, with its new principles, appeared on the Indian horizon. Islam never tolerated any distinctions of caste, creed or colour. By accepting Islam one could be, as it were, purged of all of his disabilities, so much so that in the eyes of the high caste Hindus as well his status was increased. A caste Hindu could not shake hands with an Untouchable, but he had no objection whatsoever against mingling with the Mussalmans. Hence it is that the low caste Hindus offered a cordial welcome to Islam, and villages after villages became Muslim. The greater the oppression of the caste Hindus on the low caste Hindus, the greater was the success for Islam. Kashmir, Assam and Eastern Bengal come under this category. To the low caste Hindus, Islam was not a foe but a saviour."

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

"Such is the history of the rise of Islam. Even to-day high caste Hindus are not disposed to change their attitude. To-day also the same old Untouchability is in existence. To-day also they are not allowing the Untouchables to draw water from the same well. There is a ban on their temple-entry as well. The work which Mahatma Gandhi has so far done, strikes at this very Untouchability.

"There is certainly an awakening visible in the high caste Hindus, for which the sole credit goes to the Mahatma. Islam met with such a huge success not by wielding the sword but as a result of the charity and liberalism of its principles. It met with success because in it the rights of all human beings are equal.

"Let us remove from our minds the impressions created as a result of the teaching of wrong history, for then alone we shall realise that the people whom we regard as our enemies, are the persons who have saved the Untouchables, have loosened the hold of caste and have helped the cause of progress. This is not a small gain."

MUSICAL FESTIVAL PROCEEDS

Rs. 1,524 Distributed Among 17 Hospitals

The Jt. Honorary General Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Branch, Indian Red Cross Society, writes:—

The following are the particulars re: the distribution of the net amount realised from the Musical Festival organised by the Bombay Presidency Branch, Indian Red Cross Society on 5th March 1932:—

The total amount realised was Rs. 3,048-9-8. One-half of this was paid into the General Funds of the Society, and the remaining half, Rs. 1,524, was distributed among 17 hospitals in Bombay as follows:—

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The Musical Festival Sub-Committee take this opportunity of tendering their best thanks to all including the local Press for their co-operation in making the Festival a success.

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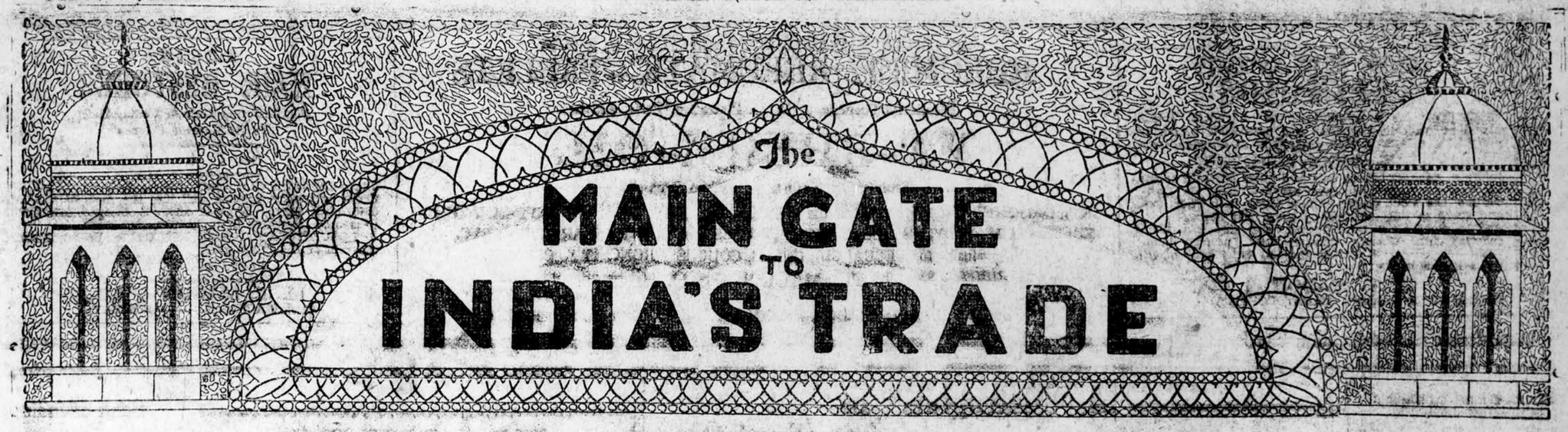

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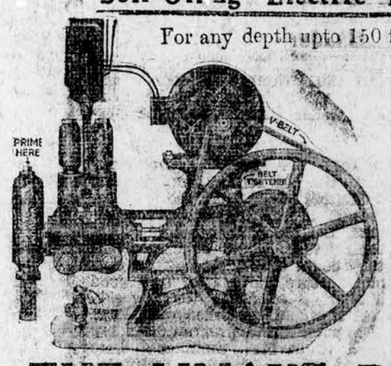

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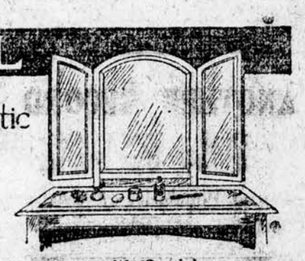

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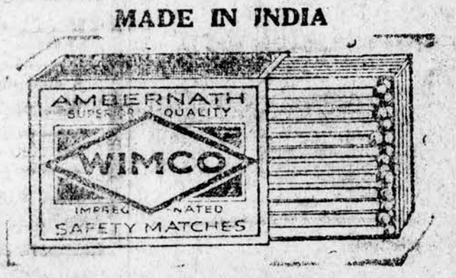

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A "Metropolis" In The North Sea

MAMMOTH SPECTACLE FROM UFA

By Albert A. Sander

Ufa have in preparation two mammoth productions, the dimensions of which are said to surpass even every spectacle produced for Ufa in former years by Fritz Lang. The first of them will be produced by Eric Pommer and directed by Robeht Siodmak, the "white hope" of Germany's coming generation. The story centres around the fate of a gigantic skimming isle anchored in the middle of the ocean and serving as a supply station for Transatlantic aviation. Since it is impossible to obtain the necessary illusions by means of models, a swimming isle is actually to be constructed and anchored somewhere in the North Sea.

The second super will be produced on an island in the South seas, and will feature Hans Albers, at present the most popular star in Germany.

A REMARKABLE BERLIN RELEASE

The outstanding Berlin premiere of last week was that of "The Countess of Monte Christo" at the Ufa Palace. The film is produced by Dr. Rabinovitch, one of the producers of "The White Devil," and features Brigitte Helm. The story begins and ends in the canteen of a Berlin film studio. It is very realistic, and completely free of all sentimentalism and mush. A little extra girl, in love with a jobless reporter, succeeds in obtaining a small part in a picture. When her scene is done, she absconds with her glorious furs, dresses, and car to a fashionable summer resort in Austria. Here she almost falls the victim if two crooks posing as wealthy men. Finally she returns home, where she is saved from arrest by her sweetheart, who, in the meantime, has become star reporter of a big daily, chiefly on account of is fascinating reports on her wild escapade. At the end, the two are seen again, at the film canteen. Brgiitte is satisfied to continue modestly as an extra and to await her chances, and both young people are happy. It is generally recognised by the critics and the public that Miss Helm has never been so good as in this picture. All of her former mannerisms, which made her almost unbearable ever since Fritz Lang starred her in "Metropolis" have vanished, and if she sticks to her new way of honest and natural acting, there will be no doubt that before long she will rank foremost again among the German actresses of international reputation. The picture was a 100 per cent. success.

MISPLACED MOURNING

The Berlin film trade and all German film fans were in a very depressed mood the other day, when a number of Berlin dailies published the "news" of Betty Ammann's death in London as a consequence of a malady contracted while on location in Africa. The papers carried her picture, and were full of regret over the sudden end of so promising a career. When I spoke to her former German directors, their eyes were full of tears. It is not exaggerating to say that there was an audible breath of relief around Berlin's film quarters, when it turned out about forty-eight hours later, that Betty was very much alive and kicking. It is a general belief in Germany that people whose death is announced before it happens will reach ripe old age.

WAR ON DOUBLE FEATURES

The organised German film industries ("Spio") have declared war on the double feature programme, which is now in vogue throughout Germany. Allied in this war are the producing companies, the big renters and distributors and a strong number of exhibitors controlling the larger houses in the German capital and the big provincial cities. The opponents are the small renting concerns and those ehxibitors who own suburban or smaller cinemas all over Germany.

While the producers, cers, the big renters, and leading exhibitors claim that the doule-feature is running the film business, the independents hold that their houses would be empty if they could offer their patrons only one feature, no matter how good a short, a scientific, or a weekly reel it would be linked with. Even if to such mixed programme a few good vaudeville numbers were added, these people maintain, their audiences would be dissatisfied, and in the end they would withdraw their patronage.

In view of the actually existing shortness of home product, on one hand, and the lack of a sufficient numger of attractive two-reelers to complete the programme on the other, it is hard to take sides in the issue. In fact, the producers, who have always been adamant in their refusal to loosen present 1 to 1 Kontingent (Quota) System, are already considering a suggestion to exempt from the quota regulations foreign shorts not exceeding about 1,500 feet. Theindependent exhibitors, on their part, point out that the public is not even satisfied to accept as a feaure a full-sized foreign feature with imprinted sub-titles translating the dialogue. They go even furher, demanding an absolute reform of the quota system, since, under the prevailing shortness of capital, the German producers would not be able to put out a sufficient product to supply the evergrowing demand.

The key to the situation is in the hands of the renters. If the Spio succeeds in binding all of them firmly to a boycott of all exhigitors refusing to break with the double-feature system, the war is over. If not the double feature will continue, no matter to what extent the quota restrictions are loosened up.

SYNCHRONISAION AND KONTINGENT

In the meantime the quota problam has become even more complicated by the announcement that a number of American firms have decided to make in German studios all of the German versions formerly produced in Hollywood or Joinville. The companies said to have arrived at this decision are Paramount, Fox, and Universal. It is understood, however, that they do not intend to go into actual production in Germany, but have decided to synchronise their home product into the German language.

This is by no means to the taste of the big German production concerns which, for year, have been trying to either rent their studios and production facilities to the foreign producers or even to take over the production of their German speaking films on a sort of commission or co-operative basis. It is, therefore, not astonishing that the association of German producers, at its annual meeting a few days ago, decided to take every step to make impossible a screening of every foreign picture the German synchronisation of which was not made within the boundaries of the German Empire. They even went a step further by demanding that only one-fifth of all foreign films synchronised into German should be admitted, and that the synchronisation of every one of them must have been done in German studios. British producers with an eye on the German market should watch this development very carefully. A third postulate, which in its nature is absolutely justified, demands that all imported foreign films should be subjected to the same restricting and prohibitive measures exercised against the import of German films into the country in question.—Era.

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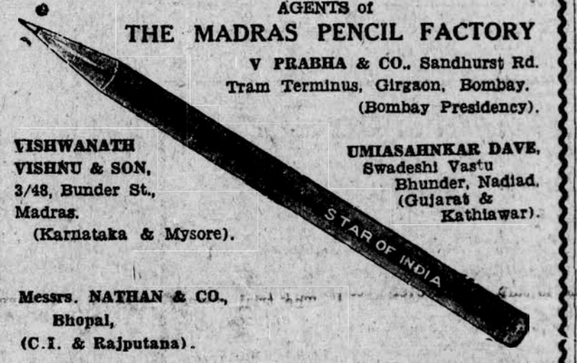

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1931 ANOTHER RECORD YEAR
NEW BUSINESS SHOWS AN INCREASE OF 36% OVER 1930.
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ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND COMPLETE PROTECTION TO THE POLICYHOLDERS.

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For particulars apply to:—THE MANAGER.
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Head Office: 55, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Every blade sold under Money Back Guarantee Sahara Gold & Globus men Gold yield many more creamy shaves and will make your beard soft like velvet. A trial is solicited.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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25 per cent. of the Premium refunded as Bonus
Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mangaldas Buildings, Bombay 19.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

The Union Bank Of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. p.a. from July to December on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum on daily balances or at 4 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.

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Affix three pice postal Stamps and send it to us, mentioning your name and full address to get in return

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CENT PER CENT. SUCCESS WITHOUT OPERATION.
Why do you suffer from Hernia? Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us send five pice postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.
Apply to:—DR. H. C. ROY,
DIVINE TREATMENT HALL,

CITY AND SUBURBS

SARASWAT CO-OP. BANKING SOCIETY, LTD.

The fourteenth annual general meeting of members of the Society will be held on Sunday at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Griha, Girgaum.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class at the Ashram on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

NARENDRA GRANTHA SANGRALAYA.

Under the auspiles of the Narendra Granth Sangrah Dadar, Swami Gunatitanand Ram-Krishna Mission Khar, will give a discourse an 'Dnaheshwani' in Marathi on Sunday at 8.30 a.m. in Dhuru Hall near railway station.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual general meeting of the Association will be held at the Improvement Trust Hall, King's Circle, Matunga (G.I.P.) on Sunday, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society, a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Bldg., (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum on Sunday, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI DAY IN THE SUBURBS.

Swadeshi Bazaars will be held in Gujarati School at Borivli, Tilak Mandir, at Vile Parle and Laxminagar at Khar. A public meeting will be held at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. K. Nataranjan in Seth Bhogilal Zaveri's Bungalow at Marzbanbad Road, Andheri.

THE PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Samaj Mr. Manikram Nanabhai Talpade, will deliver a lecture in English on "Inauguration of Samaj Lecture Meetings at Khar" on Sunday at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Dewan Bahadur Ganpat Sadashiv Rao's Hall (Vadjalashram) at Khar.

Prof. V. G. Rao will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Bandai Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4-0 p.m. on Monday the 30th inst.

MGR. CLEMENT PINTO MEMORIAL.

A memorial meeting of the parishioners of the Church of the our Lady of Glory, Byculla, will be held on Sunday, at 6 p.m. at the Antonio de Souza School Byculla, to express the sorrow of the parish at the death of their late lamented Vicar, Mgr. Clement Pinto and to commemorate his services by a suitable memorial.

Dr. Antonio Jose Alves, Consul-General for Portugal in British India, will preside.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle").

T.T. ON LONDON.
New York, May 27.

Previous closing	3.68 3/4
To-day's closing	3.68 3/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, May 27.

Previous closing	3.69
To-day's opening	3.68 3/8
To-day's closing	3.68 3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER SETTLEMENT
New York, May 27.

Previous closing rate	5.85
To-day's opening rate	5.87
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing rate	5.78
Difference	—.07

Broach Expectation:—
J/A Rs. 165

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER SETTLEMENT.
Liverpool, May 27.

Previous closing rate	4.13
To-day's opening rate	4.20
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing rate	4.17
Difference	+.04

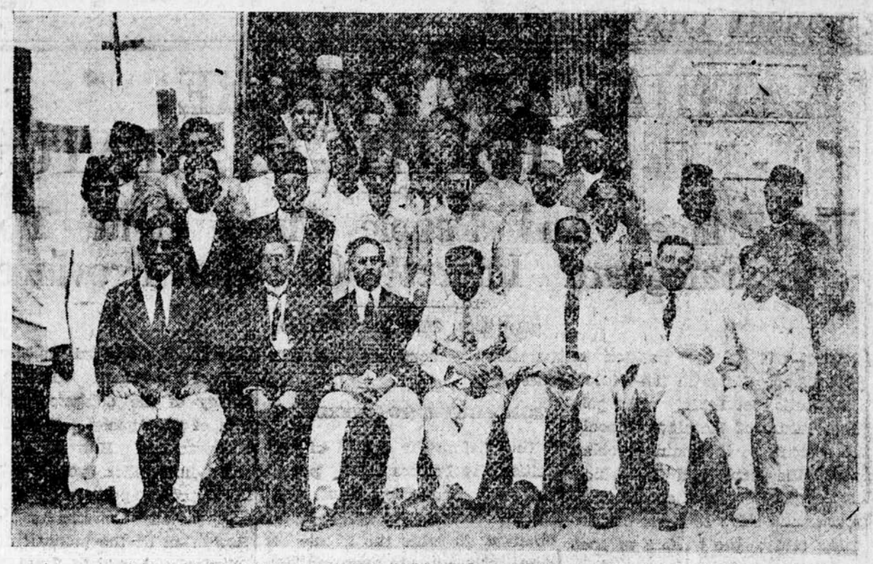
LONDON SILVER MARKET
London, May 27.

Silver ready	16 3/4
	Less 2 annas.
Silver forward	16 3/4
	Less 2 annas.

Market:—China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, May 27.

Silver ready	55	6	0
Silver Fligm	55	6	0
	55	10	0
Gold	28	0	0



A group of the staff and workers of the Crescent Free Emergency Hospital with Dr. Sheikh in the centre.

No Rioting On Friday

(Continuel from page 1)

lims posted by three gentlemen mentioned above.

CASUALTIES.

Total number of casualties so far is as under:

	Killed	Injured.
Muslims	60	823
Hindus	97	855
Other communities	nil	23
Total	157	1701

C. P. TANK IDOLS.

Tris morning a deputation consisting of Sir. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji and Mr. Shantidas Askaran waited upon Mr. G. A. Thomas. the Home Member, requesting him to re-install the idol which the police had removed recntly "in the interest of peace" at C. P. Tank. The conference lasted about thirty minutes.

SIX INQUESTS

Men Wounded In The Riots

BOMBAY, Friday

Inquests on the bodies of six persons, who died of injuries received during the communal riots, were held by the coroner of Bombay, this moning.

The jury's verdict in all the six cases was a verdict of death either due to "murderous attack with lathies" or "stab wounds inflicted with the intent of murder during last week's disturbances.

Three of the deceased were Hindus and the other three deceased were Muslims. Only the names of three of the deceased were obtained.

The name of one of the Hindus was Maruthi Vithoba, who was stabbed on the night of May 15, at Chandanwadi.

The names of the two Mahomad Mohid, who was found dead at Fanaswadi on the night of May 16.

Roshanali Yusufali, who received a bullet shot on the night of May 17, when a police officer, finding himself between two aggressive crowds, fired in self-defence.

Two of the 3 Hindus were stabbed, on the night of May 16, one at the Mangaldas Market and the other at Bhuleshwar. Both of them were removed to the hospital, where they succumbed to their injuries.

One of the three Mahomedans was attacked on May 16, at 1 p.m. at Bhuleshwar was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died the next day.

THEIR LIBERTY— OTHERS' PERIL

BOMBAY, Friday.

"For the safety of the public the accused must be kept in custody," was the application made a police officer, requesting Mr. D. N. D Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, third Court, to remand Jogatpalsingh and Jagavath to custody.

The accused, according to the police officer, were arrested on May 25 at Colabawadi, when they created a great commotion in the locality. Without any reason ,a provocation the accused, with two others, were seen running and shouting. The shopkeepers becoming nervous, closed their shops and excitement prevailed in the locality.

The police officer further stated that the accused were "bad characters," and their being at large was likely to cause a breach of the peace. He therefore requested the accused to be remanded to custody.

The magistrate directed the accused to be bailed out in a sum of Rs. 50 with one surety in like amount.

STOLEN PROPERTY

Another Hindu was remanded to police custody till June 2 by the same magistrate.

Gyamba Khandu, the suspect, was arrested by the police for possessing alleged stolen property during the riot on May 18 at about 7 a.m. at Girgaum. Three pairs of chappals valued at Rs. 3 were reaovered from him at the time of the arrest.

HURLED A STONE

Two Muslims were next remanded to police custody till June 6 by Mr. Mehta.

Miraj Ahmad and Fakir Mahomed, two Muslims, were arrested for an alleged assault os a Hindu passerby on May 16 at about 1 p.m. near Grant Road during the recent riots.

It is alleged that the first suspect hurled a stone at the passerby hitting him on the head, while the second hit him on his chest.

A head police constable, who was on duty, rescued the injured man and arrested the two Muslims.

They were placed before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on the following day, who remanded them to police custody till May 27.

As the isjured man had not yet been traced, the police made another application to-day for further remand, which was granted.

HINDUS DISCHARGED

Four Hindus were discharged to-day on account of insufficient evidence by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court.

Pappoo Jogi, Yelloo Subha, Baboo Appanna and Baboo Kitappa were arrested in connection with rioting near Opera House on May 18, at about 9-30 p.m.

They were placed before the above magistrate on the following day, when they were ordered to be bailed out, but as they could not furnish bail they were kept in police custody till to-day.

The police applied to the court to-day to withdraw the prosecution, as there was not sufficient evidence to convict them. They were accordingly discharged.

4 Muslims Jailed For A Week

Bombay, Friday.

Four Muslims who were arrested last night for breach of curfew order, were convicted by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution case was that Kasam Allomiya (30), Baboo Bhikhan (28), Abdoolakhan Ameerkhan (30) and Sharfuddin Shaikh Mahomed (32) were loitering in China Butcher Street near Bhendi Bazaar on Thursday at 11 p.m. in contravention of the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate prohibiting persons from standing, loitering or remaining in or on road or street between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

"Depressed" Classes Rescue Home

The General Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India thankfully acknowledges the donation of Rs. 51 sent by Mr. Gigabhai Damodardas for the relief work done at the Rescue Home at Girgaum Road, opposite the Congress House. Sympathisers are requested to send donations to the General Secreary at the Rescue Home. There are at present more than 100 persons receiving relief at the Home.

So far about 70 people have been located in the Girgaum Back Road Locality.

RIOTS AND DEMURRAGE

Shroffs' Appeal To Railway Agents

The Secretary of the Bombay Shroff Association has addressed the following letter to the Goods Agents, of the B B and C I and G I P Railways:—

I am directed to point out that owing to Hindu-Muslim riots in the city, it has not been possible for the merchants to take delivery of the goods lying at Carnac Bunder since nearly a fortnight. In view of these circumstances, it is but meet that the Railway Authorities should let go demurrage charges on the goods that are not cleared for the period the riots continue But my committee have heard several complaints that the Railway Authorities are exacting demurrage chasges on the goods irrespective of the considerations of the present abnormal conditions of the city.

WANTED RELIEF.

In this connection, my committee have to point out that in a similar situation in 1929 the Custom Authorities had remitted demurrage charges on the goods during the period the riot had lasted. My committee earnestly hope that the Railway Authorities will respect the above precedent, taking into consideration the prevailing serious situation. My committee have further to point out that the Railway Authorities in making their decision in this matter will take into consideration the psychological effect of a gesture as suggested herein, which in the present unprtiedented Trade Depression will go a great way to give relief to merchants and create public sympathy for the Railway administration.

MILL WORKERS AGAINST RIOTS

Mr. Z. R. Chowdhery, the Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress has issued the following to the press:—

Owing to the menace of subsidiary riots spreading in workers area, an informal meeting of Bombay labour leaders was called on the 26th inst. at Miss Manibon Kara's place. Messrs. V. Joshi, R. A. Khedgikar, Z. R. Chowdhery and Dr. G. Y. Chitnis and Miss Maniben Kara attended the meeting. The members present formed themselves into the Workers' Anti-riot Committee with powers to co-opt and appointed Mr. V. H. Joshi secretary of this committee. The work of the committee will be done mainly through press and hand bills propaganda amongst workers showing the dangers to the working class interest from taking part in or sympathising with anything having connection with the communal riot.

Mr. Joshi, the Secretary of the Committee, has sent the following letter to the president and the secretary of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay:—

"Will any of you or both ascertain what truth there is in the rumours that some mill-owners are threatening to dismiss their all Muslim workers under the excuse of an alleged protest and unwillingness on part of Hindu workers to work with Muslim workers. Will you also broadcast what is the policy of the Association in this respect. Immediate and diffuse publication of a firm anti-riot policy against all pro-riot provocators alone will save the mills from being again closed down. The Workers' Anti-riot Committee appointed yesterday will do its best efforts in this connexion but as time is of greatest importance in this connection. I am writing you to take prompt clear and diffuse action as you are the only people who have the means and machinery to reach all mill-owners the quickest."

IN SUPPORT OF RAJAH MUNJE PACT

"Depressed" Class Association Conference In Bombay

The 11th Session of the All-India Depressed Class Association, which stands for joint electorates, will be held, it is understood in Bombay on June 12. Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah is to preside. It is expected a large number of delegates will attend and support the Rajah-Hunje Pact.

KHADI BHANDAR, KALBADEVI ROAD.

Business Resumed

The Manager Khadi Bhandar, writes:—

The Khadi Bhandar (396, Kalwadevi Road, Bombay) have resumed their work and the sales of khadi continue from Friday. We hope the public will resume visiting the Bhandar now.

A Variety Entertainment At Juhu

Under the auspices of the Ananda Lodge, Theosophical Society Juhu, a Variety Entertainment will be held on the Camp Fire Grounds of the Colony, on Sunday, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) when an interesting prokramme will be gone through. Parsi and Hindu ladies will play "Garba" and will give Indian Dance. Prof. J. Franz will play the piano and there will be lively songs by the Tiny Tots of Juhu. Dryden's play "The Scheming Lieutenant" will be staged by the Colony residents. Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia will preside. Admition is free but there will be collection in aid of the Lodge Building Fund.

Memon Merchants' Association And Rescue Work

The Memon Merchants' Relief Committees members attended the Bombay Central and Victoria Terminus stations with their motor lorries and from the second of the riots start, they have brought 611 passengers from the various trains arriving in Bombay and left the Hindus and Muslims in their respective localities. Further, the Committee attended the s.s. "Khushru" steamer which arrived from Jeddah with pilgrims and along with the Sher-e-Islam Volunteers, they conveyed 232 passengers to the Resting Houses at Crawford Market and Wadi Bunder and Bhindi Bazaar.

Missing In The Riots

The Hon. Secretary, Hindu Relief Committee writes:—

"I have received anxious enquiries from the friends and relatives of the persons who were reported to be missing during the riots. Any information about the whereabouts of the following person should be given to the Hindu Relief Committee, Halai, Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Bombay.—

Names of the missing persons are:—

1. Narayan Jesraj (age 18).
2. Mohansing Mugutsing.
3. Ragunath Hakimsingh Chowkidar.
4. Gopal Shanker Ramchandra.
5. Babu Ramchandra Bhosle.
6. Yaswantrao Vishnu Nanware (age 17).
7. Himatlal Moolchand (age 25).
8. Chunilal Hirachand (age 30).
9. Govind Dhaku (age 23).
10. Pandu Moti Pawar (age 35).
11. Manikchand Jaichandra Sharwane (age 24).

Workers Have No Part In Communal Riots

Mr. S. C. Mhapankar, General Secretary, G. K. Union, Bombay, writes:—

"I have found out that the Hindu and Muslim mill Workers of Sankli Street, Jacob Circle, Morseland Road, Clerk Road, have been working amicably throughout the riots and the incidents of stabbing that took place on the 26th must be attributed to some goonda agency outside Madangura.

I have to point out that the workers as such have no interest in taking part or sympathising with anything that is communal and the history of the working class struggles that took place during the last three years have amply proved that the workers have cultivated a certain amount of class feeling, and the Muslim, the Hindu, the Parsee, the Christian workers have all stood together as one solid wall against owners belonging to all communities.

I am instructing to all workers cautioning them not to fall victims to any interested party's policy or to involve the workers or their name in the communal trouble.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on May 25 and is due to arrive on June 6 via Colombo.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A MONTH TO MARRY—and he had never even seen the girl!

Make-believe gigolo, he-man lover—

WILLIAM HAINES IN Just a GIGOLO

with Irene Purcell C. Aubrey Smith Charlotte Granville Lillian Bond

From the BELASCO stage hit "Dancing" Partner.

Plans open at the Theatre. Book your seats now!

GET READY NOW FOR THE FORTHCOMING ATTRACTION!!

WALLACE BEERY IN "THE CHAMP" WITH JACKIE COOPER

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE IN TIMINGS.

THE RIALTO TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 3.30, 6.15 and 9.30 p.m.

MORNING SHOW AT 10 ON SUNDAY

TRADER HORN

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

THE MOST AMAZING PICTURE OF THE AFRICAN JUNGLES IN 13 THRILLING REELS.

A thousand thrills! The greatest wild animal fights ever filmed!

NAKED PHOTOS

Stiffkey Rector's Admission

LONDON, May 26.

The closing scene of the sensational "Rector of Stiffkey Case" and public interest unabated.

Daily crowds besiege the Consistory Court in which Rev. Mr. Davidson is facing charges of immoral conduct. Mr. Davidson alleged that detectives laid a "plot" to have him photographed with a naked titled woman who was to receive £150 in payment. To-day a photograph of the rector with a girl was exhibited in court at which Mr. Chancellor gazed through a magnifying glass. The question whether lady's drapery had accidentally slipped from the shoulder was strenuously debated.

The rector declared that he thought the girl had a bathing costume underneath a shawl, but afterwards discovered that she was naked.—Reuter.

BABY IN A BUNDLE

BOMBAY, Friday.

At an inquest held on the body a full-grown female baby, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to a wilful murder or accidental suffocation.

A police constable found a bundle of cloth thrown just near the door of the parel post office on Wednesday morning. As he approached nearer he saw two tiny feet protruding out of the bundle and seeing what it was he found that it was the dead body of a fully developed female baby.

The body was removed to the morgue, where a post-mortem was held.

STOP PRESS

ELEVEN DEAD IN MALABAR CYCLONE.

CALICUT, May 27.

Harrowing accounts of cyclone havoc in Malabar have been received from outlying stations. The cyclone raged fiercely practically the whole of Tuesday night between Tirur and Quilandy, a distance of about sixty miles. Eleven deaths are reported so far due to house collapse and uprooting of trees, five being in Tirur. Three children while sleeping were crushed to death by house collapse at Puthiapalam a suburb of Calicut which sustained loss amounting to several lakhs.—A.P.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1932

CHAMPIONS OF LIBERTY!

The Liberals are hard put to it to defend their attitude of studied aloofness for the last two years while the country is passing through cataclysmic changes, which are bound to have great influence on the course of Indian history. The U. P. Liberal Association, thinking that the time had come for them to explain their position to the country, have passed a few resolutions damning the Ordinances with faint praise, and asking for Central Responsibility with safeguards. If the Government do not do what the Liberals demand, they threaten them with the alienation of public opinion, as represented by the Liberals, we suppose. So far the Government have made no response to this fearful threat, and no doubt they are patiently waiting for the Liberals to take the next step.

BELATED PROTESTS.

The "Leader," after correctly recapitulating past history leading up to the arrest of the Mahatma, complains that the action taken by the Government was both hasty and unnecessary; in fact, it says, the Government had prepared the Ordinances a long time before they were launched on the unfortunate country. As it writes, they were merely taken out of the "pigeonhole, unpacked and delivered to the country." We do not question the accuracy of this description, but we would ask the Liberals what should have been the course of every honest and patriotic India in these circumstances? Instead, we are told to refer to ancient history—as to what the British Liberals did when the Sinn Feiners resorted to direct action, and then we are treated to some rhetoric, to the effect that it has always been the "function and the glory of Liberals to stand up for the right, to uphold law and order, and to vindicate the liberty of the subject!"

LEAVES US COLD.

All this leaves us cold in the light of the events of the last year and more. If the Liberals admit that the Ordinances are no law, that they are unjust, that they are subversive of the very fundamentals of the liberty of the subject, and they are out to vindicate the liberty of the subject, then their obvious duty was to take an out-and-out stand against them. Instead, Liberals have everywhere helped the Government in making a success of Ordinance rule. It is wholly unnecessary for them to tell the country that the Indian Liberals "less favourably situated have been trying to do their duty likewise in their own humble way."

FACE FACTS.

It would be more honest for the Liberals to face facts and then make their decisions. If there is a suspicion among Indians that the Liberals want to take the best advantage of the present political chaos in the country, owing to the non-co-operation of the Congress is it not justified in the event? Are Indians not entitled to call the Liberals "title-seekers, place-hunters, and reforms profiteers?" If the Moderates will only recapitulate the history of the past few years, since the inauguration of the Reforms, they will find that every charge can be sustained with ample proof, and that the Liberals have in fact betrayed the best interests of their country in their anxiety to co-operate. It is a false analogy to quote the example of British Liberals to India, which is held in fief by England. The British Liberals belong to a self-governing nation and though the different parties may differ in minor details, they are all one when the country is faced with a crisis involving its very existence. The present is such a crisis in India and it cannot afford to have parties and petty squabbles between the different leaders.

TOO LATE.

We are not concerned with the sufferings of the Liberals at the hands of both patriotic Indians and the Government with whom they have all along co-operated. But they cannot reasonably condemn the Ordinances, the while they think they are good law, though they may be bad in parts. And what is all this heart-searching in Allahabad about, except to ask the Government "to replace the reign of law by the reign of discretion!" If the Ordinances are good, if they are necessary, as the "Leader" admits, to deal with Congressmen and their no-tax campaign in U. P., because it greatly inconveniences the patrons of the Allahabad paper, then why should they be done away with? On the other hand for the "glory of Liberals" they should be strengthened! The doyen of the U. P. Liberals blessed the repressive measure brought forward by the Government in the Council there, and he cannot in decency ask his friends now to "replace the reign of law." The Liberals, we are told, are "jealous of the liberty of the subject, and therefore of the reign of law." But do the Liberals seriously believe that the Ordinances are law? It is too late for the Moderates to defend their position and try to put themselves in the right in the eyes of Indians by making a belated appeal to scrap the Ordinances. Neither in Bombay nor in Allahabad had the Moderates the gumption to condemn them outright, as they ought to have been condemned by every Indian who has the "liberty of the subject" at his heart. It is now too late to strut about rattling sabres and declaring themselves as the champions of liberty and challenging the Government. Liberty can get on without them.

Genuine Retrenchment

The cry for retrenchment in public administration is being heard everywhere but the retrenchment actually effected by the Government has so far been a mere flea-bite, of which a fair sample is the ten per cent cut in the highest salaries. Many of the retrenchment committees appointed by the Government are themselves overcautious and too much disposed to follow the beaten track. The Bengal Presidency Muslim League has submitted to the local Government a memorandum on retrenchment which is refreshingly bold, though not entirely original, and which is a fair approximation to an ideal that will have to be reached ere long to keep Indian administration both efficient and solvent. The League is a responsible body which though communal in its composition, is wholly nationalist in its policy.

AN INDIAN STANDARD.

The League rightly contends that any honest scheme of retrenchment must take note of and must bear some correspondence to the economic condition of the people whom the scheme affects. And it aptly quotes Mr. MacDonald's view—expressed in his non-official days—that "every branch of public service should have as its standard of pay an Indian and not a foreign level." Applying these principles to Bengal, the League makes the startling statement that "the average income of a Bengali peasant is about one anna a day." And that estimate is quoted from the book "Currency and Prices in India" by Prof. C. N. Vakil and Prof. S. K. Muranjan, the former a and the latter a Professor in the Government College at Dharwar. The League then proceeds to fix, by a comparative method, the maximum salary in Bengal. Taking the case of New York, the richest State in the richest country in the world, the League points out that the revenue of New York is 83 crores of rupees and its Governor gets as salary only Rs. 6,250 per month, plus an Executive Mansion, whereas the revenue of Bengal is only Rs. 12 crores but its Governor gets as salary, not Rs. 946 a month according to the New York standard, but more than ten times as much, Rs. 10,000 plus all found.

SUMPTUARY ALLOWANCES.

But here the League shies at its own logical conclusion, drops the figure 946, and suggests as the maximum salary of the Governor Rs. 2,500 per month, plus the use of Government House, insisting that "the sumptuary allowance, staff and household expenses and contract allowance" amounting to Rs. 7,49,000 should be abolished. The League has the logic of analogy on its side when it suggests cutting down all tour expenses and observes: "If the Premier of England can travel third class, we fail to see the rationale of the Governor of Bengal having special saloons and boats." There is no intelligible rationale at all for the scale of Indian salaries. That scale is one of the biggest continuing scandals of the world. The League is consistent in working out its own scale lower down. It suggests that the pay of All-India services should be on a scale of Rs. 400-800 a month, district officers having a special allowance of Rs. 200. Opinions may vary about the precise figures, but all sensible Indians must agree that our scale of salaries must be drastically reduced at the top without any avoidable delay.

ABOLITION OF POSTS.

The Muslim League is right in holding that mere reduction of salaries will not suffice and that certain superfluous departments and official institutions must go. For instance, the Ecclesiastic Department should be scrapped right away. When the State as such has no religion of its own and allows freedom of worship to the subjects, the League is entitled to ask why "some Church of England dignitaries can be paid from State finances and not the priest of Kalighat Temple or the Imam of the Colootola Mosque." The Ecclesiastic Department should never have existed in India. There are also many superfluous posts in various departments which can safely be dispensed.

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

In addition to the reduction of salaries and the abolition of superfluous departments and posts, the League commends the proposal of utilising honorary service as far as possible. We have no doubt that under Swaraj numerous Indians would be very ready to serve their country in an honorary capacity, but it would be the gravest mistake to set up a mixed administration of honorary and paid workers. It would, in fact, be unworkable. Nor can we agree with the League in its suggestion that Ministers should be honorary workers, though their salaries should be on a reasonably moderate scale. It should have been the duty of Ministers even now to set an example to the civil servants by showing them that the highest degree of efficiency is quite compatible with a moderate salary, so long as there is a will to serve the country. We trust that the comparatively new suggestions on retrenchment made by the Bengal Muslim League will receive due consideration and wide support not only in Bengal but the country as a whole.

LANSBURY'S LONGING

Mr. George Lansbury seems to be pining for a reversion to Conference methods as he calls them, instead of the repressive policy now followed by the Tories. He must be aware that there were two Round Table Conferences in England and there have been innumerable committees functioning all the while, either in India or in England—and these are in the approved manner of conferences—and yet there has not been the least approach to the crux of the problem. What is needed is a little more frankness in dealing with the Indian question, which is sadly lacking in the attitude of the Government. Mr. Lansbury seems to be a great believer in the labour policy which obtained in this country before the Tory avalanche swept them off their feet, and he thinks a return to it will pacify India. These Labour politicians evidently believe that Indians have greater faith in them than in the Tories, though there is no substantial difference between their policies. The Labour Party must understand that since the betrayal of the Indian cause by it, Indians have no faith in British politicians, and they would rather work out their desti-

KATHIAWAR'S FUTURE POLITICAL STATUS

Its Princes And People Mu st Unite To Safeguard Interest Of The Province

(By S. R. JANI, Bar-at-Law.)

What will be the position of Kathiawar States in the future constitution of India? The political future of Kathiawar should, at present, be the main problem which the people and the Princes in this part of India should strive together to solve to their best interest and to the welfare of their province as well as to the welfare of the whole of India.

AFRAID OF CHANGE.

It is said that some of the Princes are quite adverse to any change and are opposed to the idea of joining the federation scheme lest they might lose their sovereignty and be merged in British India in future. At any rate they want to cling to their treaty rights and agreements made with the Crown some hundred years ago. They wish to stand as they are for ever.

A REMINDER.

It is pertinent to remind these Princes of past history. They were never independent and sovereign rulers, accepting at some time or other the suzerainty of either the Mahomedans or the Marathas. Very often expeditionary forces were sent out to collect tributes from them. The Princes submitted without offering any resistance and in return they were left free in their internal administration without any interference.

FROM AGENTS TO OVERLORDS.

Thus before the arrival of the British the Princes were practically free and independent. The British first came as agents of the Gaekwar to settle the tribute in money instead of in kind and later they stepped in the shoes of the Peshawas and claimed suzerainty. Many Kathiawar Princes had three overlords and some still have to pay tributes to them all.

LIMITATION OF SOVEREIGNTY.

Colonel Keatinge completed the classification work begun by Colonel Walker. He classified the Kathiawar States, allotting them limited jurisdictions. Thus came the first limitation to their sovereignty so dear to the Princes. Till then all the Princes were independent and enjoyed equal powers within their States and had a status analogous to a sovereign ruler. Even at present, every ruler of Kathiawar, including a small Talukdar of a thana possessing a few acres of land, is, in theory, an independent ruler having entered into a separate treaty with the Crown and paying a separate tribute.

DELEGATED JURISDICTION.

His powers are delegated to the Agent of the British who exercises this delegated jurisdiction on behalf of the Princes. This is the theory of the delegated jurisdiction of the Agency. But what is the practice? How is this delegated jurisdiction exercised? What is the present position of the Princes, specially the smaller ones? How often do the political officers interfere not only in State affairs but also in matters which the Princes regard as their family concern? I leave to the Princes themselves to answer these questions. I request them to think over their theory of sovereignty and treaty rights.

FATAL INDIFFERENCE.

To the people of Kathiawar, it should be a matter of great concern that when the people of British India are busy working out a new constitution which is sure to affect the future of Kathiawar, they are unable to organise and secure their just rights. One day they will receive a shock and will be awakened to find that some reforms from outside agency are thrust upon them. Public bodies like the Kathiawar Rajkiya Parishad should concentrate on this vital question. The settlement of the future political status of Kathiawar is not a matter which should be left for determination solely by any outside agency.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Dav

Abolish The Senate.

Mr. de Valera is meeting with stout opposition in the Irish Senate to his Oath Bill. The Senate is like our Council of State or the House of Lords, and is as representative of the public as those two bodies. The issue before the Free State is clear, and the Senate should weigh the whole matter well before rejecting the Bill. In case of rejection, Mr. de Valera will be compelled to go to the country and make the abolition of the Senate another issue and we have no doubt the Free State electors will side with him and give him the necessary majority. It has never been doubted for a moment that the Senate would reject the Bill, after some unreal discussion and that is what is happening now. It is rather difficult to follow some of the speakers when they say that the whole matter could have been settled by negotiation. The attitude of Mr. J. H. Thomas dashed all such hopes to the ground. The British Cabinet would never have agreed to such a course.

Repudiated.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi's impertinent suggestion to Mahatma Gandhi to define his position and that of the Congress in a suitable communication to Sir Samuel Hoare has been justly condemned all over the country. As regards Mr. Satyamurthi's claim that his suggestions for a peace move were made after a careful consideration and discussion by friends in the Vellore Jail, that claim is now repudiated by Mr. Ponacha of Coorg, who was released from the Vellore Jail about a week ago. He has stated in a Press interview that the leaders in Vellore Jail considered the advice gratuitous and that Mr. Satyamurthi stood alone in his views. Mr. Satyamurthi has often swung from one extreme to another in politics in accordance with the exigencies of the time. He may again swing from complete independence to Provincial Autonomy, and yet humbly reconcile the two positions on the ground that one is only a step towards the other. But it is highly improper for him to suggest that his shifty views are shared by other Congress leaders.

Unjustifiable.

Seeking to justify the whipping of political prisoners in the Frontier Jails, the Inspector-General of Prisons is reported to have said in the Legislative Council that it was "better that a few known ringleaders were whipped than that a single innocent convict should be injured by the firing that would be the logical consequence of any other course." That would be true if the only two possible alternatives were firing and whipping. But if the jail officials were humane and intelligent they would find several less barbarous methods of dealing with prisoners particularly political prisoners. We cannot believe that the Frontier political prisoners, whose non-violent ways under the greatest provocation have been vouched for by impartial visitors to the province, are so violent and obstreperous as the Inspector-General of Police wished the Council to believe. If there should be any doubt about the matter it may be cleared by an inquiry by an impartial non-official committee.

Why Afraid.

Are the C.P. Government so much afraid of Mr. Abhyankar, the Congress leader of Nagpur, who has been ailing for some weeks in jail, that they will not even allow him to be examined by outside doctors? Three doctors, friends of the prisoner, went to the jail and all that they could do was to see the prisoner through an expanded metal screen. It is difficult to understand this attitude towards a Congressman, who, the public feel, cannot get the best medical treatment in a jail. If the Government think that everything is all right with Mr. Abhyankar they should issue a statement to that effect. Mr. Abhyanker is stated to be suffering from colic for some time now and has a tumour besides. It is a petty attitude which does not allow outside doctors to examine him at closer quarters. Mr. Raghavendra Rao was an ardent Congressman and belonged to the same party as Mr. Abhyanker, before there was such a profitable reaction in his mind. At one time the Swarajists believed that by capturing the "citadels of power" they would make democracy safe for all time. But here is a warning that in changing sides one also changes

JUDGE McCARDIE YIELDS

"Helen Of Troy" Case Sequel

LONDON, May 26.

Addressing the principal law officers of the Crown in the Appeal Court, the Master of Rolls, who is the President of the Court, referred to the Scrutton-McCardie dispute and said that he desired to reaffirm the duty of the judges to conform to the old tradition of supplying copies of their notes to the Court of Appeal, so that an appeal might be justly and sufficiently heard.

The Attorney General replied that lawyers would hear the statement with great satisfaction.

Later, the day saw the peaceful settlement of the matter. Mr Gustin McCardie announcing in his court that he was acceding to Lord Hanworths request.—Reuter.

SPY STORY DENIED

CAPE TOWN, May 26.

Denial that the alleged international spy arrested at New York is Captain Fritz Duquesne is contained in a letter of Captain Louis Botha, son of the late General Botha, published in the "Cape Argus".

Captain Louis Botha declares that Fritz Duquesne, who was a great friend of the Botha family, became a colonel in the German army and subsequently a general in the Mexican army. He was finally shot in a cafe.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLISH CRICKET

No Play On Friday

LONDON, May 27.

Following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday. There was no play to-day in any of the matches.

Middlesex versus Northamptonshire:—Middlesex won on the first innings.

Surrey versus Warwickshire:—Surrey won on the first innings.

Derbyshire versus Kent:—Derbyshire won on the first innings.

Glamorgan versus Lancashire:—Lancashire won on the first innings.

Oxford University versus Gloucestershire:—Match ended in a

Tipsy-Cake

"SYDNEY, May 27.

"In counterblast to Mr. Stevens, Mr. Lang attacked Australian justice in a speech here and declared that Australian Law Courts were corrupt."

He should come and live in India where justice is pure and undefiled and the counterblasts are reserved for those who have anything to say to the contrary.

* * *

A Reuter's telegram tells us that the new Greek Government under the Premiership of Papanastasiou has been sworn in and adds that Papanastasiou is also Foreign Minister. We doubt whether a Government under a Premier with such a name can last very long; but at least for a time Papanastasiou will be the Father of his people.

* * *

The Old Woman of Chowringhee calls upon her readers to stand in admiring amaze at the courage of the Governments of Great Britain and India. No less an authority than Lord Inchcape said that

"Were the Government to give up the Government of India at the centre, chaos, civil war and slaughter would follow and the country would go to the devil."

* * *

Yet,—and it is an exhibition of courage that makes one catch his breath—"the Governments go forward with their intention to give a *full measure of Self-Government* to India." (Italics ours.)

* * *

And the Chowringhee Dame adds, "There has been no greater act of faith in the whole scope of history." It would be better, however, to wait till the act is complete. At present the Government is out for Provincial Autonomy with the hearty blessings of Chowringhee.

* * *

We don't want to bore you, but we must really ask you to hear some more of the Chowringhee pabulum. You must not suppose that the old thing when she indulged in this noble eulogy of the Governments of Great Britain and India had any idea herself of the great act of self-sacrifice becoming complete within in any visible distance of time.

* * *

The nationalist papers are rebuked for rejecting "a plan by which provincial autonomy is brought into being at an early date and, under the same Act of Parliament, the scheme by which the provinces are to be brought into an All-India Federation is laid down." That, says Chowringhee, "is to carry opposition to the point of absurdity."

* * *

Let us proceed to the next argument (sic:) "If every advance is to be declined until the whole machinery of Federation is complete to the last nut and bolt we put off the next step to an indefinite date in the far future, simply because Federation must depend upon the agreement of a vast number of complex and conflicting interests which at present show no sign whatever of a common policy." Now take another breath for the next.

* * *

There is, therefore, "no possible escape from the necessity of having provincial autonomy in advance of Federation." But "what can be done is to give the assurance in an Act of Parliament that provincial autonomy is not the last step."

* * *

In other words that self-sacrifice is a continuing process in which the self-sacrificers go on doling out self-sacrifice by instalments without being able themselves to see when the process will be complete.

* * *

Lord Inchcape can rest in peace in his grave for a long time to come. He may have gone to the devil but the country will take a long time getting there yet.

* * *

From our Post-Bag:—

"Under the auspices of the Loyalty League Committee ..... a meeting of the public was called here to-day.....

"The Secretary of the Committee dwelt at length on the futility of the efforts of the Congressites and said the right path to recovery was the adoption of constitutional methods for the attainment of Swaraj.....

"The Collector spoke about the mischievous activities of the Congressites..... and asked the audience to judge for themselves whether they were fit for Swaraj at the present stage."

Evidently a champion of Self-

CONCENTRATE ON CONCILIATION

No Time For Recriminations And Outbursts Of Panic

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

The sudden recrudescence of outrages on Thursday in some parts of the City is most deplorable. It is significant of the fact that feeling among the ignorant and fanatical is still running high and the embers of the dying conflagration—to pursue a much-worn but most appropriate metaphor—can be very easily again fanned into flame. It becomes the more necessary, therefore, to emphasise that the time has not come yet to enter into discussions about whether A., B. or C. was responsible for the outbreak of disturbances and to bother about enquiries, which can be left to a later stage.

This sort of discussion, by provoking recriminations and fresh accusations and allegations, is calculated to stir up again the feelings which find vent in fresh assaults and attacks on shops and it should be avoided. The attention and energies of all responsible persons must be concentrated, as I have said, and it cannot be too often repeated, on the work of conciliation.

NOT YET EFFECTIVE.

This new outbreak on Thursday—at the time of writing I do no know whether there have been any fresh outrages to-day—suggests that the work of conciliation is not yet being adequately tackled; particularly that the Ward Committees are either not sufficiently active or are going about their job in the wrong way.

It shows that, as yet, the subsidence of the disturbances has been due entirely to strong, if belated measures and the effective control now established by the police and military. But, however effective that may be in preventing further outbreaks of disorder on a wide scale, it cannot effectively deal with lurking assailants who take advantage of deserted roads and dark and lonely by-lanes to carry out their evil work.

MORE THAN LIP-SERVICE.

Until those who have the power and influence to bring about conciliation have done their work properly and restored amity between the two communities right down to the lowest strata, which they can do if they have a mind and a heart for it, it will be impossible for the authorities to relax their control over the infected areas. We shall have to submit to a prolonged regime of Curfew Orders and surveillance and restriction of public liberties with the populace in a growing mood of sullen suspicion of one another, instead of the restoration of good feeling and the resumption of normal activities. Something more than lip-service to conciliation and paper manifestos is needed.

CONCILIATION COMMITTEE

It is not time yet for Conciliation Committees to relax their efforts. Rather should they be redoubling their efforts.

The work of advising the authorities and stimulating them to strong action is over. But the real work of conciliation should be now only beginning. I do not know why the Conciliation Committee have decided to hold their meetings less frequently. Do they suppose that there is less for them to do? There is enough to keep them engaged throughout the 24 hours. The public have little knowledge of what the Committee has done hitherto or is doing, beyond occasional scenes and gets a perfunctory communique every now and then about a deputation to the Governor or the Commissioner of Police and there are supposed to be some Ward Committees at work, but nobody knows who they are or what they are doing. If some public-spirited but obscure citizen wanted to invoke the aid of a Ward Committee in an emergency, I wonder if he would know where to find it or how to get into communication with it at night except by a telephone message to the Bar Gymkhana.

A FEW QUESTIONS.

I would like to ask the Conciliation Committee one or two questions.

What are their plans for establishing real peace and confidence in the minds of the people, now that the worst of the trouble is over, as we hope? Have they set up any organisation except their own secretariat or are they planning one? Are there properly constituted Conciliation Committees in every Ward of the City and who are the members? Have they thought out a plan for setting up a permanent organisation for the maintenance of peace and the prevention of communal outbreaks in the future? And, if it is inconvenient for most of them to meet twice a day or even once a day, why don't they form a small executive committee of half-a-dozen or even three members, men with enthusiasm for their task and ready to devote the necessary time to it, who will carry on and direct the work of organisation which is so badly needed.

THE MOST URGENT NEED.

It is unfortunate that while there seems to be no co-ordination and no real activity in the field of conciliation, the communal committees which have undertaken the task of protecting communal interests are both flourishing and active. I hope I shall not be misunderstood. I have nothing to say against such organisations at such a time. They are, no doubt, essential. They have done most admirable work in providing relief, pacifying excited feelings and also in keeping up an informal 'liason' service between the two communities, which is invaluable in preventing the development of scares, though they also have a tendency sometimes, to develop scares which I suppose is inevitable.

When I say that the present state of things is unfortunate, I mean it is anomalous that there seems to be no active and effective effort on the part of a central joint organisation to attack the problem of the restoration of mutual confidence, trust and amity between the two communities, which is the most urgent need of the moment. And, unless this problem is earnestly and promptly tackled it is useless to hope that the future will be free from the nightmare of communal strife.

AN INSENSATE OUTRAGE.

Above all it is necessary at this time to avoid any exacerbation of communal feelings by making a parade of individual outrages, however shocking or provocative, and tendencies to outbursts of hysteria. A couple of days ago a revolting incident occurred in or near Sheikh Memon Street when ting aside, for the moment the feelings of Hindus, to whom every drop of blood of a cow is sacred.

I cannot conceive of a more bestial, inhuman and senseless act than this infliction of injury and suffering on a helpless, harmless animal and making it the medium of malignant revenge. It must offend and disgust the sentiment of every decent-minded man.

Naturally, it is enough to rouse the indignation and anger of every Hindu who hears of it. But that to my mind makes it the more essential for every resonsible leader of the community to suppress his feelings and to do his best to pacify those of his coreligionists. And I am sure, they will do this. I am equally sure that every decent-minded Mussalman will condemn such an insensate and revolting act. Every Mussalman to whom I have mentioned the incident has expressed his disgust and indignation at it in no unmeasured terms.

TRY TO FORGET.

I particularly mention the incident because yesterday I was asked to publish a photograph of the victim—a patient, gentle-looking creature with the soft and appealing eyes characteristic of its kind, —with a long gash in its shoulder. I refused, because I believe such a picture would be calculated to excite passions, which it is everyone's duty at this time to suppress. Revolting as the incident is, it is a matter which we should try to forget and I would appeal to Hindus to be as patient and forgiving in a matter of this kind as the cow itself.

MISCHIEVOUS HYSTERIA.

My reference to the necessity for avoiding hysteria, however, is not connected with this incident. It is provoked by a mischievous article in the "Free Press Bulletin" calling for "a stern policy," because of the recrudescence of assaults on Thursday. There is no need for any more sternness than is at present being exercised. It is obvious that there is nothing more the police and military can do, though it is conceivable they might, in certain circumstances, have to do it on a larger scale.

But the suggestion that they should be empowered to shoot down people indiscriminately and ruthlessly—"to deal summarily with all persons caught red-handed"—is the product of an unbalanced mentality. Such a policy would, in the first place, be opposed to the laws which control—and necessarily control—the action of the military and police in such matters. These laws have already been stretched to the utmost reasonable limit. To over-ride them would inevitably lead to the victimisation of innocent people on a large scale and any such suggestion is to be severely reprobated.

THE OTHER EXTREME.

It was only the other day that the "Free Press" was denouncing a sergeant, who to protect a woman, shot a Pathan who was "caught red-handed." It promptly apologised, as usual, the next day, and now it rushes to the other extreme and shrieks for shooting at sight and summary justice. I can only express the hope that this latest outburst from Dalal Street will not be taken too seriously in the Secretariat, for whose benefit

Miss Sushila Deshmukh

Miss Sushila Deshmukh, daughter of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, was one of the performers at the children's dances recently held at the Brahmana Bhagini Samaj.

INDIAN PHILATELIST

To Be Received By Prince Of Wales

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. J. M. Cooper, an Associate of the British Philatelic Association and a member of the Philatelic Traders' Society, The Glasgow and Streatham Philatelic Societies, etc., is leaving for London next month at the invitation of one of the philatelic societies to present a unique album to the Prince of Wales at a specially arranged terview.

This album has been specially prepared for the occasion to enable Mr. Cooper to write up the tour of India by the Prince in 1921-22.

On that occasion, a special royal postmark was franked on every letter posted from the camp of the Prince from every town or place that he visited and as such Mr. Cooper has been able to collect all these covers from the places that he visited as the guest of the Government of India.

The album contains, in chronological order, all these covers, from the date of landing in India on 17th November, 1921, to the date of his departure from Karachi on March 17, 1923. Thus it forms a unique diary with a detailed description of his doings of all those six months.

The Prince himself a keen philatelist, and he will no doubt appreciate the collection. The title page of the album is decorated in gold and coloured letters.

TEN YEARS' EFFORT.

"It has taken me ten years" says Mr. Cooper, to collect all these covers to form a complete picture of the tour and I shall be the first Indian philatelist to receive a royal honour of this kind.

Women Kidnapped From Amusement Park

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, May 24.

The women named Nurjehan and Mariyam, residing in Lalbaugh, Kandari Bazaar, Lucknow, were kidnapped, it is alleged, by two men, when the former came for a visit to the Amusement Part, located near Lalbaugh Circus, Lucknow. The police came to know of this and after a vigorous investigation found the two ladies in an empty house at Jhanwalitolla, Lucknow. The police have taken the matter in hand and further investigation is in progress.

SUSPECTS AND BAD CHARACTERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many of the Bombay citizens will heave a sigh of relief by reading the reports that hundreds of bad-characters and suspects have been arrested by the Bombay Police and have been put into custody. Average citizens cannot for a moment donot that none else but the real bad characters or those for whom there were strong and reasonable grounds for suspicion are arrested until they find to their surprise that some of their own neighbours who cannot have the remotest connection with the disturbances are among the arrested and some of them in custody waiting for their trial, which it is understood will commence after the 1st proximo.

The public should therefore demand the publication of the figures of those among the arrested persons, (1) who had previous convictions, (2) for whom there were reasonable grounds for suspicion, (3) for whom there was material proof and those (4) who were absolutely innocent.

These figures will prove interesting and instructive.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla Bridge,
May 25.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I read the announcement that the abovementioned arrested persons

LUCKNOW—ZAFARABAD RAILWAY LINE

Landmark In Communication

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, May 25.

A land mark in the progress of railway development in U.P. was made to-day by the opening of through service between Lucknow and Zafarabad, via Sultanpur.

The Lucknow-Sultanpur-Zafarabad project was sanctioned by the Railway Board sometime in 1927 at an estimated cost of about 120 lakhs of rupees. The line is about 136 miles in length and serves as a link connecting Lucknow and Zafarabad, a town in Jaunpur District which forms a junction station on the Moghalserai-Lucknow loop.

The new line consists of 13 important stations, 5 flag stations and 2 junction stsations. These stations belong to Mohanlalganj, Utraitia, Haidergarh, Sultanpur, Keoripur and Jaunpur tahsils and will considerably attract the road and motor bus traffic from the surrounding villages. Hydergarh, Sultanpur and Keoripur are big gaspas with tahsils and police stations. Specially Haidergarh has got a big grain market. It is expected that by this line, the Government will be in a position to move military from southern to northern end of the United Provinces within shorter time than at present.

PAYMENT OF HUNDIS

Bombay Merchants' Resolution

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Joint Committee of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Bombay Shroff Association, Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Grain Merchants' Association, held on Thursday the 20th inst. in the office of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce:—

This meeting of the Joint Committee of the representatives of the above mentioned Associations resolve as follows until further notice to the contrary:

Presentment and payment of Hundis shall commence on and from Monday the 30th inst. but for the sake of facility presentment of the Hundis is made open on Saturday and Sunday the 28th and 29th inst. to be noted in Monday's Miti (30th instant).

INTEREST ON OUTSTANDING HUNDIS.

Interest shall be charged on outstanding Hundis presented on or prior to Friday the 13th instant.

Presentment and payment of Hundis in disturbed areas shall be made through Associations concerned if necessary.

Presidents and Secretaries of the Associations mentioned herein be and are hereby instructed to arrange to remove by joint action all difficulties arising out or in the course of presentment and payment of Hundis in the manner mentioned above.

Tuesday the 31st instant is hereby declared open for Hundi and Sharafi business.

In case of the members of any Associations herein mentioned refusing to note down the presentment of the Hundis on Saturday and Sunday the 28th and 29th instant, the presentment in such case shall be made on Monday the 30th instant.

The Memon Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Commission Agents' Association have also agreed to co-operate in this connection in the above manner.

JUDGE'S GUARD ATTACKED

DACCA, May 27.

An armed constable escorting Mr. Bepin Behari Mukerji, retired District and Sessions Judge, was suddenly struck on the head from behind last night with an iron rod and fell senseless. His revolver was removed by the assailant who have not yet been traced.

The constable worked as a personal guard of Mr. Mukerji, who recently acted as Judge on Special Tribunals trying postal robbery cases.

It is stated that Mr. Mukerji was returning home after a constitional about 9 p.m. when the outrage occurred. The constable was removed to hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition.—A. P.

JUTE EXPORT DUTY

LONDON, May 26.

Replying to Mr. Dingle Foot in the House of Commons Major Colville doubted whether any useful purpose would be served by rasing the question of an Indian export duty on jute at the Ottawa Conference but he would keep

FINANCIAL NOTES

TEN YEARS' MORATORIUM?

REPORTED REVISION OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

(From Our Financial Commissioner).

BOMBAY, May 27.

The weekly return of the Bank of England as of the 26th May shows that the ratio of reserve to liabilities has improved to 34.70 per cent as against 31.15 per cent previous week. Bullion holdings have increased by £2,300,000 and public deposits have increased £2,200,000 to £23,600,000. Other deposits have also increased by £3 millions. Holdings of Government securities decreased £3,500,000. Notes and coins show substantial increase of £6,400,000 but circulation of notes is decreased £42.000 to £354,200,000 monetary conditions are very easy and the Bank is gradually increasing bullion holdings by purchases of Gold.

A private cable received here reports that the American Government intends to grant 10 years moratorium for payments of War debts. Hoover's administration has realised the economic gravity and there is a possibility that an unexpected offer for large concessions in total debts may be placed at Lausanne. The isolation doctrine has been considerably modified but bold action may be delayed by the forthcoming Presidential Election and the complications arising therefrom.

WHY ARE WE POOR?

A reader of the "Chronicle" curiously seeks reason of the present financial trouble all-over the world in spite of steady production of Gold Year after year. He contends that the world is becoming richer year after year and the present abnormal depression is uncalled for.

The question is a very sensible one but a full explanation would perhaps need hundreds of pages of this paper. However I will try to explain in brief.

THE ANSWER IN BRIEF.

The root cause of the present trouble is unduly large amounts of War debts and Reparations. For some time payments were regularly made on both the accounts but the adoption of the Gold Standard and doing away with Silver from the Currency reserve began the trouble. Contraction of currency, lowered commodity prices and reduced buying capacity of several countries, resulted in failures and unemployment in industries. Governments had to face heavy Budgetary deficits and in self-protection raised tariff walls, which in turn demoralised the industrial world.

CORNERING GOLD.

On the other hand, the United States of America and France cornered Gold and Gold supplies. Payments in services and goods were refused which had an acute effect on economic conditions. The Gold Standard was abandoned by several countries and devaluation of currency followed. The process of Gold cornering still continues to the utter detriment of economic, political, financial and social situation.

A WAY OUT.

It reminds me of a similar situation in 1902-1903 when the late David Sully concerned cotton supplies in America and dictated his own prices which ruined the textile industry of the world. With a view to fight this corner, spinners and manufacturers of cotton goods founded the International master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' association. This powerful body, with the required co-operation successfully defeated the Sully Corner. When the suffering world unites and duly extends the hand of co-operation, then alone a way out of the present Gold corner will be found.

LANCS LABOUR TRUBLE.

Lancashire Master Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association has given one month's notice determining all agreements relating to hours of work and terms of wages. 98 per cent of the employers voted in favour of reducing wages and operatives seem also determined to refuse to accept any reduction. A strike or a lock-out looks certain. This factor will have important effect on the Lancashire trade and cotton prices the improvement in the exports of certain textile materials shown in the Board of Trade Return for the month of March will be lost. Shipments of cotton yarns and manufactures in March were £556000 higher tran in February and £979,000 larger than in March last year. It appears that any reason for a return of confidence in current rates of cotton will be accompanied by a large business to Lancashire Spinners and manufacturers, if only they are not disturbed by their own ranks, by the questions of wages and rours. It is becoming a serious factor and will threaten Lancashire's progress attained in recent months.

WHAT WILL FRANCE DO?

The Lausanne Conference due to begin on 16th June is of the greatest importance to the European situation and decisions reached there will have far-reaching effects throughout the world. The attitude that the French Government takes in these deliberations must have material influence on the success or otherwise of this conference. Members of the U. S. A. Congress have now realised that to obtain their own prosperity it is necessary that the rest of the world should be rescued from the demoralisation.

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TRADE AND FINANCE

Lower Yield On Treasury Bill Will Attract Government Securities

SILVER PRICES ON IMPORT PARITY

Decrease In Gold Exports

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, May 27.

Although the riot situation has considerably improved since last week cases of stray assaults are still occurring and business in the principal markets is far from normal.

MONEY.

The money market was quite comfortable during the week with call funds available at 3 to 3½ per cent. The fall in trade demand of nearly Rs. 2½ crores as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank and the large excess amounting to about Rs. 228 lacs of Treasury maturities over renewals accounted for the comparative ease. Furthermore the export of gold which had hitherto occupied the major portion of the floating supplies has shrunk to low proportions. Government raised the minimum allotment rate on treasuries for the third time in succession from 98-15 to Rs. 99-1 with an advance of another one anna in the tap rate to Rs. 99-2 giving an yield of about 3½ per cent. This is likely to discourage investment in these bills and divert funds to gilt-edged securities where the average yield is in the neighbourhood of five per cent. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 3½ p.c., three months 3-1/4 p.c. and six months 3-1/4 p.c.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 20th May, 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 124.52 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 10,83,33,000 as compared with Rs. 13.39 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 15.58, an ncrease of 1.52 per cent. over last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 29.67 lacs, Rs. 79.74 lacs and by Rs. 46.78 lacs respectively. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 112.64 lacs to Rs. 7.31 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 19.19 lacs to Rs. 60.44 crores. Government have again borrowed from the Imperial Bank Rs. 2 crores for Ways and Means. The bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Barring 3½ per cent. Paper which witnessed erratic fluctuations and tended to be quieter towards the close, all other securities remained steady with a moderate turnover. 3½ per cent. paper opened at Rs. 63-11 and after a decline to Rs. 63-1 improved to Rs. 63-7, but again fell to Rs. 62-11 and closed at Rs. 62-13. 5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan further improved to Rs. 101-2, 1933 Loans to Rs. 100-9 and 1935-44 Loans to Rs. 95-4. 1935 Loans kept unchanged at Rs. 98. 6 p.c. 1932 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 100-10 and 1933-36 Bonds at Rs. 100-12. 6½ p.c. Bombay Dev. Loan kept steady at Rs. 104/14 and Treasury Bonds at Rs. 102-3. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan shows a further rise to Rs. 72, while 1934-37 Loan remained unaltered at Rs. 82-3. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 Loan advanced to Rs. 81 and 1934 Bonds to Rs. 97-14.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market remained steady, but the volume of business transacted was limited. The export of gold having shrunk, the market was without cover from that source; but on the other hand, the enquiry for remittances was also negligible. Sellers of ready T.T. quoted 1s. 5-29/32d. throughout with buyers at 1s. 5-31/32 and small business is reported to have been placed at the middle rate. The following are the forward rates:—May 1/5-29/32 upto 15th June 1/5-7/8, June 1/5-27/32 and July-Dec. 1/5-13/16.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from Dol. 3.67-1/4 to Dol. 3.69-1/4 but closed at Dol. 3.68-3/4. French francs moved between 93.46 to 93.37. The Belga was stationary at 26.00 while the Italian lira appreciated from 71.35 to 71.70.

No remittances to the Home Treasury were effected during the week ending 21st May 1932. The total net transfers from Home Treasury to Gold Standard Reserve in England amount to £2,812,000, against which gold of a like amount has been transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve.

GOLD.

Steady conditions prevailed in the gold market during the early part of the week, but prices receded slightly towards the close in sympathy with a rise in the London-New York cross rate. Ready was quoted at Rs. 28-1 and at the close declined to Rs. 27-14-6. Business in the local market was of a hand to mouth nature in ready and forward. Exports of gold last week per s.s. "Clan Malcolm" amounted to Rs. 18,15,703 and per s.s. "Ranpura" Rs. 35,84,697. This week's shipment is also expected to be small. The price of gold in London declined during the week from 113s. 3d. to 112s. 6d. The quotation for sovereigns ranged round Rs. 17-9-6, but declined towards the close to Rs. 17-9, both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 28-0 and Rs. 27-14-6 for ready and 21st May settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 193,446 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market remained steady with a firm tone on Wednesday following news of Soviet-Japanese conflict on the Manchurian border. The price of ready which was quoted at Rs. 55-6 rose to Rs. 55-14. Towards the close the rate eased to Rs. 55-7. After a lapse of several months the rate in the local market reached near the import parity and it is reported that India bought small amounts in the London market and this week's shipment is expected to be £30,000. The volume of business was small and confined to carry-overs owing to settlement. The daily offtake including that for settlement is about 70 bars and stocks are estimated at 9,000 bars. The Shanghai tael moved between 1s. 8-1/16d. and 1s. 7-7/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 16-15/16d. and 16-5/8d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-14 and Rs. 55-6 for ready, and 24th May settlement and Rs. 56-0 and Rs. 55-10 for 23rd June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London is about £22,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 193 bars and Rs. 498,118 in coin.

SHARES.

The share market was open for three days and prices tended to be easier, particularly in cotton mill section. Business was small and mainly inter-bazar. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 626/4-625; Century Rs. 195/10-192/8; Central India Rs. 246/4-235xd; Cresscent Rs. 46/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 232/8-231/4; Indore Malwa Rs. 321/4-320; Kohinoor Rs. 111/4-112/8; New Great Rs. 111/4-112/8; Pearls Rs. 153/12; Simplex Rs. 18/2 and Swadeshi Rs. 185xd.

In the miscellaneous section Bombay Trams came in for special attention and the price improved from Rs. 114/6 to Rs. 116/4. Shares in the electric group improved except Andhra Valleys which declined from Rs. 870 to Rs. 863/12. Tata Hydros steadied from Rs. 123/2 to Rs. 125/5 and Tata Powers are quoted at Rs. 540. Tata Iron Ordys. receded slightly from Rs. 22/6 to Rs. 21/14 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 245. Alcock shares quietened to Rs. 94/6xd. Bombay Burmahs showed no change at Rs. 305/10. Bombay Steams after a small decline from Rs. 200 to Rs. 198/12 improved and closed at Rs. 202/8. Cement shares kept steady Bundis being quoted at Rs. 13/11xd. Indian Cements declined from Rs. 168/12 to Rs. 171/4xd. Katni Ordys and Defds. remained unaltered at Rs. 149/6 and Rs. 520, respectively. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij is quoted at Rs. 641/4, Amritsar Patti at Rs. 90/8 ant Tapti Valleys at Rs. 576/4.

Imperial Bank shares lost about Rs. 10 to Rs. 1025, while Contributories steadied to Rs. 251/4. Bank of India shares maintained the level of Rs. 86-8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14/15.

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CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Jute shares opened slightly easier than the closing of yesterday and transactions reported were of moderate dimensions. In coals business was on a limited scale. Teas were practically neglected owing to lack of support. In the miscellaneous section sugar shares showed more easier tendency to-day while others were unchanged. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3-1/2 per cent. paper 62-13, 4 per cent. Loan 1950/70 71-10, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 104, 6-1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935-103.

Banks.—Imperial Bank contributory 253.

Railways. — Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 58.

Coals.— Amalgamated Coalfields 3-8 cum div. Bengal 205, Nazira 4, Raneegunge 29-8.

Jutes.—Clive ordy. 18-4 ex div. Gourepore ordy. 200, Howrah 23-14, Kamarhatty ordy. 290, National 16-2, Presidency 3-14 Reliance ordy. 50.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Telephone ordy. 8-5, Kumardhubi Engineering pref. 16, Titaghur paper ordy. 10-14, ditto defd. 3-8, Betjan Tea 15-12 ex div.

Sugar shares.—Carew & Co. 15, Cawnpore 29-10, Champaran 23-14 New Savan 16-8, Samastipur 18-8. —A.P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 26.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	11-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	
London Reg.	97
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	100
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	88-1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	58
Indian Stock 3½ Sterling Loan	68
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	90-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	63.1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	100-3/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, May 26.
Demand Bills 3.68/34

WHEAT—BALTIC EECHANGE.
London, May 26.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb., Cargoes.
Sellers May/June 26/6
Barletta Russo per 64 lb., Cargoes.
Sellers May/June 27/
Wheat South Australian Parcels.
U. K. Paid June 27/7-1/2
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels.
Liverpool Quoted June/July 29/3

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, May 27.
45 Viram Ladha Jaora 151
73 Do. Botad 145
100 Narshi Nagshi Jaora 151
54 G G Kosha & Co. Botad 145
49 S J David Mill Forbandar 176½
70 P R Vakharia Jaora 151
150 Narshi Nagshi Dhamangaon 154½
95 S J David Mill Morvi 176-3/4

LINSEED.
London, May 26.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—Sellers £9:5:0 May/June.
Linseed La Plata C I F. Hull ton—Sellers £7:12:6 May-June.
Linseed, Bombay (London)—Sellers £10:16:3 May/June.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, May 27.

	Bales.
Khandesh	6
Central India	184
Berar	594
Central Provinces	88
Dhollera	571
Broach	371
Compta-Dharwar	655
Westerns-Northerns	97
Persians	21
Americans	12,759
Egyptians	135
East Africans	2,481
	Cwts.
Wheat	10,274
Linseed	10,444
Rape Rai and Mustard seeds	757
Gingellyseed	97
Poppyseed	7
Groundnuts	3,222
Castorseed	593
Rice	3,313
Myrabollams	320
Cottonseeds	1,928
Gram	834
Joowar	723
Barley	36
Bajree	101
	Ton.
Coal	1,438

TEN YEARS' MORATORIUM

Concessions At Lausanne

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following cables from New York:—

"As expected 10 years' moratorium granted for one year war debts payments. Our information indicates Hoover administration realising economic gravity and possibility unexpected large concessions total debts payment at Lausanne. Southern American States verge of financial collapse and Republicans despair re-election. Trade and Wall Street bears good buyers following steadiness. Silver, wheat. Expect trading range prior Lausanne Conference then look for definitely upward trend."

FAILURE OF A LIVERPOOL FIRM

Liquidation Of Holdings

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., in their report states as under:—

American markets were easier on weak Liverpool advices due to the suspension of business by Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, and consequent liquidation of their holdings. Cables to hand from Liverpool state it is not likely to entail any other

WHEAT COMMISSION

LONDON, May 26.

The Minister of Agriculture, Sir John Gilmour, informed the House of Commons on Thursday Secretary for Scotland, Home Secretary, and himself acting jointly were about to appoint a Wheat Commission with Lord Peel as chairman. It would include representatives of growers of home-grown millable wheat, millers, importers, and flour users.—B.O.W.

WHEAT FORECAST

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The All-India fourth wheat forecast for 1931/32 gives the area under wheat at 33,768,000 acres and the yield at 9,132,000 tons.—A. P.

British Trade Policy

LONDON, May 26.

In reply to a Parliamentary question it was stated in the House of Commons to-day that it was not at present the intention of the Government to take any general action to end or modify the existing most favoured-nation clause treaties but the policy in regard to existing treaty relations with any one country would naturally be determined by the course of any negotiations with that country which Government might be in a position to undertake after the Ottawa Conference.—B.O.W.

WAR DEBT PAYMENTS

LONDON, May 26.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Major Elliot, stated that the total British war debt payments to the United States Government to date amounted to £326,200,000, and total British receipts from the Allied war debts and reparations including the United Kingdom share in the proceeds of the German Government five and a half per cent loan 1930 were £200,782,000. The deficit including interest at five per cent on both sides of the account was about £200,000,000.—B.O.W.

NOTES FROM KABUL

Aga Muhammad Husain Khan, a student of the Habibiya School, who was sent to France along with other students for receiving education, has returned after specialising in radiography, electricity, telegraphy and telephony. He has now been given a post by the education department.

There have been heavy rains in Ghazni accompanied by hail-storms, but fortunately no damage has been done to the crops.

Abdul Ghafur Paghmani who had murdered Ali Gul and had absconded, has been arrested by the police. As the relatives of the deceased do not want to proceed with the case, the Government has, according to law, sent him to prison for five years.

Robbers who were looting and plundering in the vicinity of Surkh Rod, Jalalabad, have all been arrested and complete peace now prevails in the said region.

In the soap-manufacturing works at Kabul 4,251 cakes are manufactured per day.

LIVERPOOL FIRM SUSPENDS PAYMENT

Cotton Futures Decline

LONDON, May 26.

The re-assuring speeches yesterday in the House of Commons caused a renewed upward movement of British Government securities, but foreign bonds continued to weaken, Czechoslovakians again slumping, as also Japanese on Continental selling. Suspension of payments by an important firm of cotton brokers caused Liverpool cotton futures to decline about ten points.

It is understood that the firm is also interested in rubber, the price of which was adversely affected, dropping to a new low record of a penny and three-farthings. All metal prices fell. Lead touched a new low record of £9 9/16.—Reuter.

(The failure of the firm in question was announced in the "Chronicle" on Thursday.)

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

Rainfall In Malabar

POONA, May 27.

The Bay monsoon remains active in Burma, but the Arabian Sea monsoon has receded from off Malabar. There has been nearly general rain in Assam and Malabar and local rain in South-east Madras and Mysore with a few falls in Bengal and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst three; Toungoo and Kyaukyu one and a half; Bassein and Myitkyina three-quarters; Tavoy, Diamond Island, Lashio and Bhamb a half; Mergui and Rangoon a quarter; Cherrapunji thirtyone; Jalpaiguri five; Silchar three; Tezpur two; Sibsagar one and a half; Dibrugarh threequorters; Gauhati a half; Cox's Bazar a quarter; Salem three; Cochin and Kodaikanal one; Calicut threequarters; Mysore, Trivandrum and Coonoor a half; ond Coimbatore Vellore and Mercara quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in South Madras and Mysore and continue in Burma and Assam and local thundershowers will occur in Bengal.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,200 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at twentyone hours fiftyfour minutes, Indian Standard Time, on Thursday, May 26.—A. P.

Official Barometer reading dated 27-5-32.

At 8-7 a. m. local time (8-46 a. m.) Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.6 degrees F., a mercury barometer witnout index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevator of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 27-5-32.

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours +.037.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 85.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.2 degrees (2.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.9 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a. m. 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 149 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy eql. 10). 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.57 incheas.

Total rainfall during the year 0.57

Weather Remarks: — Variable Sky.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of modest intensity at its origin about 3,200 miles away was recorded by the Seismograph in the Colaba Observatory at 21 hrs. 54 minutes yesterday (I. S. T.)

For Disobeying Parole

NEW DELHI, May 27.

A person has been sentenced today to a year and a half rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine in default six months' more under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. The accused was recently released on parole and was directed to report at the Civil Lines Police Station. This he failed to do but left Delhi for places in the Punjab. As he was entering Delhi he was arrested on Tultra Road and convicted as reported above.—A.P.

FRONTIER COUNCIL ADJOURNS

Co-Operative Credit Societies For The Province.

ABBOTTABAD, May 27.

The Budget Session of the Frontier Legislative Council concluded here to-day. The debate on Khan Bahadur Ghulam Haider Khan's resolution in favour of starting Co-operative Credit Societies in the districts where they have not been started and increasing their number where they already exist was accepted by the Government and it was passed without opposition.

Another resolution which was passed without opposition was that moved by Mr. Habibullah Khan recommending that immediate measures should be taken for making adequate provisions for the construction of tanks and wells for the supply of drinking water in barren tracts of Hazara, Bannu, Kohat and D. I. Khan Districts.

Mr. Pir Baksh (Nationalist) then introduced a bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act of 1911 as applied to the North-West Frontier Province empowering municipal commitees to prohibit by notice the keeping of brothels or residence of public prostitutes in municipal areas.

While sympathising with the principles of the resolution Maulvi Nur Bakhsh moved that the resolution be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon. After a debate in which the Government supported the amendment the motion for circulation was carried.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR PESHAWAR.

Rai Sahib Mahr Chand Khanna next moved that a Government High School be immediately started at Peshawar. It was expected that in view of all-party agreement thereon that this resolution would be passed but before votes could be taken time was reached and the President adjourned the House 'sine die.'

Speakers in support of Mr. Pir Baksh's Bill regarding brothels etc., declared that public opinion was very greatly agitated on this question, as had been demonstrated by the picketing of brothels in various places on the Frontier. This agitation was not new but nearly eight years old, and the people of the Frontier were determined that the curse of prostitution with its attendant evils, should be eradicated with the least possible delay.

Government spokesmen made it quite clear that while the Government was in favour of measures of social reform, it could not go forward without making absolutely sure that public opinion as a whole was behind any measures it took. Very important considerations from the legal and judicial points of view were also involved. It was necessary that such a Bill should be before the public for sometime before it became law.—A. P.

STARTLING INCREASE IN ROAD CASUALTIES

More Killed And Injured In Britain

Every day 571 people are struck down and maimed on British roads and every day eighteen of them die.

This was the startling disclosure by the Home Secretary which shocked the House of Commons.

In spite of the experts' hopes, based on mechanical signals and improved traffic control, the slaughter of the roads and streets is becoming worse.

Here is the toll for 1931:—

Killed	6,691
Injured	202,119
Total	208,810

These figures, for one year of peace, exceed four times the total number of British troops killed, injured, and dead by disease in the whole of the Boer War.

Although 614 fewer road victims died in 1931 than in 1930, the total number of casualties in 1931, compared with the previous year, showed an increase of 23,610.

The latest figures for Greater London are even worse.

They indicate an increase not only in the number of injured but in the number of killed.

For the first three months of the year here are London's figures:—

	1932.	1931.
Killed	314	289
Injured	10,865	9,943

Increases in London deaths occur in the following classes: Private cars, omnibuses and coaches, motor and pedal cycles.

Accidents caused by motor-cycles are 50 per cent. higher in the case both of deaths and of injured.

Of the 314 London street deaths in the first quarter of this year, the police report that 114 were caused by pedestrians carelessly crossing the road and thirty-four by pedestrians hesitating or faltering—increased figures in both cases.

When the Home Secretary, Sir Herbert Samuel, recited the casualty list in Parliament recently he said:—

"One might almost consider the reversal of the old law compelling a motor-car to be preceded by a man with a red flag, by ordering pedestrian to be preceded by a motor-cyclist with a red flag."

FAVORS OF A GIRL

Battle With Knives

One of the more lurid and storied aspects of Paris found vivid assertion shortly after midnight one morning recently when eight or nine Apaches fought with drawn knives for the favours of a belle of the underworld, in a dark and crooked alley back of the Bastille. The battle was brief, and a police whistle dispersed the young bloods. When patrolemen reached the scene, all they found was shadows and silence, with two victims of the fray lying wounded on the pavement.

They were Dominique Martini and Francois Brosini, both Corsicans, and at the hospital where they were taken it is feared they will die.

The fracas started in a little cafe in the Rue Nenve-des-Boulets. Dominique and his brother were trying to flirt with the young woman, who noisily protested. Another Apache advanced and told them to stop it. Others rose from their chairs. The affair became menacing.

The proprietor of the place scenting knife play, ordered all his customers to clear out. No sooner were they in the street than knives were drawn, and deftly wielded.

Martini and Brosini dropped. Hearing the police signal, the others ran and vanished completely. A roundup of the quarter was immediately instituted but no arrests were made. Investigation by the Commissar of the Sainte Margurite precinct has thus far yielded no results. Sealed lips are part of the Apache code. Even the women of this stratum are not loquacious.

The police are looking for a labour named Bardon, said to be the lover of the girl who started the row, on the theory that he may have played a role in the drama.

OIL KINGS RUSH TO NEW YORK

PANIC AT PETROL PRICE WAR

RUSSIANS HOLD KEY TO THE SITUATION

LONDON, (By Mail).

Representatives of all the world's oil-producing interests are hurrying to New York for a vital conference on the possibility of stabilising petrol production and prices.

The crisis which has led to this dramatic gathering has been brought about by the decline in petrol consumption, which has accompanied a fall in prices in every country, and by heavy overproduction, especially in the United States and Russia.

Oil kings, who have taken part in the fiercest competition in history, are alarmed by this disastrous policy of over production.

They declare that almost everywhere petrol is being sold at prices that are "economically unsound", and in some cases at a dead loss.

The parties in this world-war are British, American and Russian.

And the crux of the problem is the Russians, who are everywhere under-selling their rivals.

In this country Russian-produced petrol—R.O.P. and Power—is being sold retail at 1s. 2-1/2d a gallon sold retail at 1s. 2-1/2d. charged by the combine.

It was only recently that the contract by which two combine companies buy a certain quantity of Russian oil expired. In some quarters it is believed that the price war will be followed by its renewal.

Three of the leading Soviet oil chiefs will arive in New York to-day.

British representatives are sailing from Southampton in the Bremen to-morrow, and are due in New York on Tuesday.

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HONOLULU RACE MURDER TRIAL

SCENES AFTER VERDICT

HOW LIEUTENANT MASSEI RECEIVED HIS SENTENCE

HONOLULU, (By Mail.)

One of the most emotional trials in the history of American crime, which had kept racial passion in tension for weeks and had threatened to create serious trouble between two United States Departments of State, has ended dramatically.

Mrs. Greenville Furtescue, an American society woman;

Lieut. Thomas H. Massie, a United States naval officer; and

Edward J. Lord and Albert Jones, U.S. naval ratings, were found guilty of the manslaughter of Joseph Kahahawai a giant Hawaiian, whom they believed guilty of a criminal assault on Mrs. Massie, wife of Lieutenant Massie, and daughter of Mrs. Fortescue.

Though it took the jury, a mixed white and coloured panel, nearly 50 hours to reach its verdict, the final scene occupied only ten minutes. In that brief space was embraced a world of dismay.

Sentence was reserved but counsel for the defence gave immediate notice of appeal.

A loud sob broke from Mrs. Thalla Massie when she heard the verdict, which may mean ten years' imprisonment for her husband, who alone admitted the "slaying", and for her aristocratic mother and the two naval men.

The end was swift and sudden After 48 hours of deliberation and an appeal by the judge for a decision, the jury consisting of five Americans, three Chinese, one Portuguese, one Dane, one German, and one Hawaiian—entered the court, and the foreman admitted that there were prospects of reaching a decision within a reasonable time. He was sent back to work.

PACKED WITH POLICE.

A few minutes later word spread that a verdict had been reached, and every available policeman was rushed to the judiciary building.

The place was packed with police, and looked like a garrison as the defendants filed in.

Mrs. Fortescue was the first to arrive, looking worn and hagged. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Helen Ripley, and her brother, Mr. Robert Bell. Next came Lieutenant Massie, and then Seamen Lord and Jones.

Lord appeared nervous for the first time in the trial. A policeman had to stop him at the door and make him throw away a cigarette he was smoking.

When the jury entered the courtroom for the last time, the tension was even greater than it had been in any of the previous dramatic climaxes of the trial.

FOUR SHEETS OF PAPER.

tion of Judge Davis, the foreman of the jury handed the clerk of the court four sheets of paper, which he is turn passed over to the judge.

Lieutenant Massie leaned forward, breathing heavily. Judge Davis handed back the papers to the clerk, asking him to read them.

"We the jury, find the defendant, Thomas Massie, guilty of manslaughter. Leniency is recommended."

A loud sob from Mrs. Massie interrupted the clerk's voice at this point.

She began to weep bitterly, and her convicted husband tried to comfort her by placing his hand on her shoulder. He was standing to receive the verdict while she was seated.

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

In rapid order the clerk read the other verdicts, all like that against Lieutenant Massie.

Mrs. Fortesque did not flinch but turned and spoke to Jones, who stood beside her.

Neither Lord nor Jones showed any emotion when their condemnation fell from the lips of the clerk.

Immediately one of the lawyers for the defence arose and gave notice of appeal.

The judge announced that the defendants would be placed in the custody of Captain W. Wortman, a United States naval officer, and that sentence would be pronounced a week hence. That was the end.

As the defendants walked out, Mrs. Massie was sobbing bitterly; Lieut. Massie's lips were white and set.

Mrs. Fortescue's face was blanched, but her eyes were dry, and there was an air of defiance in her manner; Jones and Lord smiled easily to friends who spoke to them.

The appeal will be taken to the Territorial Supreme Court, thence to the United States Circuit Court of Appeal, in California if necessary, according to one of Mr. Clarence Darrow's associates.

The aged lawyer took no part in the final proceedings himself. He sat quietly before an open law book, on which were laid his glasses.

Commander Bates, head of the Navy Shore Patrol, stated after the verdict that he expected no disorder and would not order additional sailors out on patrol duty.

The lawyer who represented Kahahawai in the assault trial last December said he had asked the police to guard the home of another of his clients, Horace Ida, who is awaiting trial on a charge of being implicated in the assault on Mrs. M[illegible]

BLUFF SAILOR['S] SHAKE".

As Mr. Kelly [illegible]

cutor, left the court building, the defendant Lord leaned forward and took his hand in a good-natured way. "I have no ill feelings," he said smiling.

Lieutenant Massie was too upset to reply when Mr. Kelly took his hand, saying "I have nothing against you personally, nor against your wife."

Mrs. Massie, meanwhile, was controlling herself with difficulty. "No you havn't," she cried and burst into tears.

The trial opened on April 4. The defence briefed Mr. Clarence Darrow, America's most famous criminal lawyer, who is seventy-five years old.

In the course of the trial it was admitted by the defence that Lieutenant Massie had a revolver in his hand when Kahahawai—who had been kidnapped and brought to Mrs. Fortescue's house—was killed; but he pleaded "emotional insanity" and refused to admit that it was he who had fired the shot.

When Lieutenant Massie himself went into the witness stand, he gave a painful description of the effect on his wife of the assault alleged to have been committed by Kahahawai.

She was obliged to be operated on and was unable to sleep at night.

There were poignant scenes when Mrs. Massie herself gave evidence and the court was reduced to tears by her recital of how she was drugged off resisting and assaulted by Kahahawai.

"They would not even let me pray, and during the assault by Kahahawai the others stood around laughing."

The other outstanding feature of the trial was Mr. Clarence Darrow's eloquent plea for the accused. "They would sanctify any prison," were his final words.

The sentence have since been commuted or practically quashed.

NANCY CARROLL

Miss Nancy Carroll is the latest recruit to the ranks of the insurgent film stars. It is revealed that she has been off the salary list for some weeks and has been spending her time in New York She is now returning to Hollywood, however, to wage her own battles on her own ground.

The nature of her dispute with the Paramount Studio, which also has differences with Josef von Sternberg, the famous director, and Marlene Dietrich, whom he raised to fame, is not known.

Marlene Dietrich met Von Sternberg at the station here. He told her that he would play golf until his rights were determined.

James Cagney, the newly-risen star of "Taxi" and "Larceny Lane," has also had a dispute with his studio, Warner Brothers. He threatens to return his m[illegible]

WANTED : A REASCNABLENESS BRIGADE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Horniman suggests the formation of,a "Tolerance Brigade" as a remedy for the events like those of the past week. My apprehension is, the spirit of tolerance—the essence of which is the putting up with the unreasonable attitude of another—is the very cause of those terrible events. The more tolerant one is, the more aggressive it makes his opponent, in these days. For instance look at the recent trouble at Dadar. Of course, a perfectly tolerant sage like the proverbial "Tukaram", who shamed his opponent into reason by getting himself spat on his face more than twenty times, would certainly be a proof against any sort of trouble or mischief. But, I submit, it is too much to expect every individual to become a Tukaram.

2. I therefore suggest the formation of a "Reasonableness Brigade" in its stead. As long as there is no practical harm, any question may be allowed to be discussed and decided in any way, by whomsoever—a Pundit, a Moulavi, a schoolboy, or an old woman. But as soon as that limit is reached, the one supreme test for the decision of any controversial question should be "I it reasonable?" "What do other people do in similar circumstance?" "What would oneself have thought had he been in the opponent's position?" Such a line of reasoning. I think, will solve any difficult question to the satisfaction of any reasonable being. And secondly, should it fail to make the parties to a quarrel come to a settlement, it is the obvious and elementary duty of Government, to settle the quarrel in that manner by main force, thus automatically securing the moral support of reason and reasonable people behind it.

3. Now to apply the above reasoning to the question under consideration, namely the recent riots, or rather the root cause of those riots—the immemorial dispute between Hindus and Muslims over:—

(1) Music before mosques, and

(2) Sacrifice of the cow.

4. Let us just consider for a moment what would be the position, if both the communities, undtr quarrel were replaced by a set of third communities, say Christians, or Parsees. I think the first point of quarrel will instantly and automatically vanish. If the music be of a character as to disturb the peace of the residents around, in other words, should constitute what is called nuisance, it will certainly be objected to and must reasonably be given up. Otherwise there would be nothing wrong—no harm. Of course some reasonabe provision will be necessary for exceptional circumstances, such as a marriage ceremony, or an annual or occasional religious ceremony or pleasure party, for which every community will have occasions, and to which no community will take exception. Such should be the rule—such the attitude—of both the quarreling communities, as it actually is, I believe, in the case of other communities.

5. As for the sacrifice of the cow, I beg to be excused for expressing my idea in strong, if not yet pleasing language, I do not kow if the sacrifice of the cow is enjoined by the Muslim religion. If it is not enroined, I do not see how the dispute arises at all.

6. The key to the solution of the problem lies in one simple consideration. Instead of thinking ourselves as petty members of a particular community, as Hindu, Muslim, Parsee, or Christian, we, the tall talkers about international affairs and brotherhood of man and peace of the world, should regard ourselves as responsible and honourable members of the far larger community of reasonable beings. When two country clowns quarrel over a trivial matter, we, called respectable gentlemen, proudly laugh at their stupidity, and, if necessary, help to bring them to book. Is it not a matter for shame, then, that the very same respectable gentlemen should take to quarreling and strangling among themselves over equally stupid and trivial matters, and even the Government should not be able to stop it?

7. I hope these few lines will greatly help the Peace Committees and Conciliation Boards to quickly and permanently settle the dispute. Failing which, I further hope, it will not fail to rouse the Government to a sense of its plain duty and plainer responsibility.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. MUDVEDKAR.

STORY OF A COW

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to the letter appearing in your paper, "An official report of a missing cow," I beg to state that I have made more careful inquiries and find that the writer of the letter who is also the editor of the "Gorakshan" has based his report on one-sided information which the Bombay Management of the 'Gorakshan Sanstha' has forwarded to him. It was only after the appearance of the first letter in your daily that the management got nervous and started inquiries about the cow.

It was not out of any sense of ruining or destroying whatever good work the institution may have done, but with the intention of improving the institution that I wrote the first letter. Instead of welcoming such friendly criticism and occasional exposure—which no well-conducted and better-managed public institution ever resents—the Management started finding fault with my letter. The Bombay management would not even give me a patient hearing and I was thus most reluctantly compelled to seek the hospitality of the columns of the "Chronicle."

I shall not pursue the matter any further, but would advise Mr. Parvate not to rush to the Press with lengthy official versions which throw no fresh light on the subject. His energies would have been better spent if he had given a fraction of that time to investigate himself the affairs of the Institution on the spot.

Merely repeating that the Trustees are wide awake and mutually complimenting each other will not do. [illegible] ask them to face a general election at the hands of a large body of your subscribers? That should be the correct criterion of the institution and its public utility.—Yours, etc.

LOVER OF COWS.

Bombay, May 24.

SERVICES OF SIKHS DURING RIOTS

To The Editor of " The Chronicle.

Sir,—I sincerely hope that you will not reject a corner of your daily paper for the following few facts:

The small number of Punjabi Sikhs in Bombay deserve the praise of the public for their deeds of valour and self-sacrifice during tre recent riots in the city.

Many poor Hindu familyies were rescued from danger which was expected every moment. As almost all the Khalsas are taxi owners and they were able to rescue terror-stricken families of both Hindus and Muslims from the effected areas. The services of these brave sons of Punjab were requisitioned by some Hindus during a marriage procession. The Sikhs made a cordon around the ladies and thus guarded them from the hooligans. But, Sir, you may as how these few Sikhs protected the ladies from an enormous number of hooligans? The very sight of the Sikhs would drive anybody wishing to do harm to the fair sex or the weaklings, the martial blood of the Sikhs which is famous all over the world would suffice to quash the hooligan elements which will be only straw when compared to the Pindaries of yore.

This is for the second time that the Public of Bombay witnessed the presence of bravery and noble-heartedness in the Sikhs.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, May 25.

NAWAB OF PATAUDI

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—Having read: "Building up an England Eleven" by—"Wrong 'Un" on Monday the 23rd from your paper, I was rather surprised to note how the name of a famous cricketer could ever be forgotten this time..... It is the Nawab of Pataudi I mean .....an "English" paper this time spoke of him more or less in this manner: The Nawab of Pataudi on our side." I am compared with the Australian Bradman"..... "England has to fear very little this time of Bradman as we have now the Nawab of Patandi on our side." I am also aware of the fact that the "Nawab" is also in splendid form this year and is expected to do "wonders" as far as runs are concerned.

I agree, the bowling of England is very good this season, and, with the mighty Nawab", she has every chances to bring the "Ashes" back this time.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. PANDAY

PROTECTION TO MUSLIM FRIEND

To The Editor of " The Chronicle.

Sir,—I am a Mohamedan and have having a "Fountain pen [illegible] cality

company of my Hindu friends.

Very soon we heard the dangerous news that some Hindus are killed and some Mohamadans are killed then my Hindu friends took me very safely to their own house and treated me like a brother during the last week.

These Hindu youths are the members of a recently established organisation the "Enlightened Bharat Society". Yours etc.

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WHY BECOME CHRONIC?

Your health is leaving you slowly, so slowly that you do not realise it. With every attack your powers of resistance are getting weaker and weaker until, finally you will become a chronic sufferer. No complaints cause so much suffering and anxiety as Asthma and Bronchitis, but

YOU CAN BE CURED

just as the other sufferers (see letter below) were cured. You can sleep through the night, and can walk without any trouble Read the letter below and write for Dr. Hair's free book Your life will be changed, just as thousands of others have been changed, from suffering to health and happiness, so take

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Mahandru Buildings,
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20th March, 1930.

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I highly congratulate you for your successful remedy.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) Dr. P. M L.C.P. & S.

...FREE BOOK...

To Dr. Hair's Indian Depot. (Dept. 2)

P. O. Box 431, Bombay.

Please send me, your free and post paid, Dr. Hair's Book on Asthma, Bronchitis and Catarrh.

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Send this coupon in post envelope for ½ anna.

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THE NEW CHINA

Remarkable Account By An Englishman Of What Is Happening In Far East Now

Japan can scarcely be said to have gained much by her military adventure. Certainly she has thrown the Manchurian question into the shade, and the Powers will probably be glad to leave her in possession there in return for assurances that there will be no further complications in Shanghai for a time, writes Mr. E. D. Allen in the "New Leader." But it remains to be seen whether the boycott is to be lifted, and she has raised in China a spirit which will not easily be conjured again into submission.

That, indeed, is the most serious consequence of her action. It may well be that the Japanese expeditionary force has completed the conversion of the Chinese people to the creed of armed nationalism.

UNITY IN THE COMMON CAUSE

What is happening to-day in China would have seemed incredible a year ago, even to some of those who knew the country best. There is a new sense of unity, the nation's honour has become every man's concern, and real sacrifices are being made for the common cause.

An important treaty-port like Swatow went for months without electric light rather than burn Japanese coal—the only kind available. The deeds of the Nineteenth Route Army have become the pride of all China, and no one seems to think it strange that, after all Canton's clamour for independence and the proverbial contempt of the North for the South, Kwangtung men should man the trenches to defend Shanghai!

Most remarkable of all, the Press reported the other day that a military commander, proposing to dispose of his troops by the time-honoured method of billeting them in certain temples, had met with a protest from the local authorities, and had convened a conference with the object of effecting some other arrangement which would meet their wishes. Some of us would sooner have believed a story from the Arabian Nights than that a Chinese General could act in such a manner!

CHAMPION OF IMPERIALISM.

Foreign opinion in China has watched anxiously the march of events in Shanghai, China, of course, drew to herself a considerable measure of sympathy at first just because it was universally thought that she was quite helpless. Japan had only to send a handful of marines into action, backed by bombing planes and big guns, and the Chinese army, with its umbrellas and ragged uniforms, would melt away!

The strong resistance of which China showed herself capable brought a change. There was, to be sure, a rush of admiration for men who had proved themselves better fighters than they had been suspected of being. But other considerations made themselves heard. It came to be seen that if China is fighting the battle of humanity, Japan none the less, is the armed champion of Imperialism, and that none of the Powers with interests in China could afford to see her defeated.

"If the Chinese win, they will be impossible to live with!" was the comment one heard on every hand as Japan did not achieve the immediate success which was anticipated. China has not won, but she has come so near to it that it is a practical question how much longer this giant will endure the galling fetters of extra-territoriality and concessions and the whole system of foreign privileges on her soil.

THE POSITION OF FOREIGNERS

The whole question of the position of foreigners in China stands in a new light to-day. We see that the International Settlement at Shanghai is not merely a guarantee of security to foreigners engaged in peaceful trade; it is a piece of Chinese soil which can be utilised at any moment for a deadly thrust against the very heart of the country.

Japan claims that she only acted in defence of the Settlement, but nothing has ever injured it so much as her action in landing troops at the Settlement wharves and marching them through the Settlement streets to attack the Chinese city. The very fact that in so doing she was perfectly in accordance with her rights under the existing arrangement only shows how indefensible that arrangement is.

The rendition of Shanghai has passed out of the realm of diplomatic negotiation and has become a point of international morality. When China demands it on those grounds we shall have no answer to give her, unless, to be sure, we fall back on the old, foolish answer of force.

No one who knows China would maintain that the policy of armed force is any longer possible. The end of foreign privileges is at hand. It is an armed, proud, self-confident China which faces the West to-day, and she will not treat with us except on terms of equality.

LOOKING TO RUSSIA.

But the men who rule in China are not anti-foreign. Far from it. There is nothing they would welcome more than the assistance of foreigners and their countries in the heroic task of reconstruction which they have undertaken. There are German scholars in many Chinese universities who are willing to accept the uncertainty and insecurity of such a position, and who are welcomed as fellow-workers in the making of the new China. The Five-Year Plan has captured the imagination of the intellectuals of the country, and many things are more unlikely than that Nanking should one day take a leaf out of Soviet Russia's book.

The Japanese are realists in politics. They may go home to take stock of their losses and to decide that they may get by cultivating the goodwill of their great neighbour what she would not concede to the mailed fist. America has gained in prestige by her opposition to Japan, and her trade returns in the not distant future may show how great is her reward. Meanwhile Britain is again too late. Many Chinese think that we are secretly in sympathy with Japan, and we have done marvellously little to disabuse their minds of that suspicion.

Yet, even now, if we could bring ourselves to a recognition of the new regime in China for what it is and to work with it, there is enough goodwill left towards our country to prevent our wholly losing the opportunity of the present hour.

JAPAN'S HEAVY ARMY BILL

GENERALS DEMAND MORE MONEY

£34,500,000 Needed

TOKIO (By Mail.)

In consequence of the Japanese military activities in Manchuria, caused by the undisciplined acts of the Mukden troops in September, Japan is called on to meet expenditure estimated in the current fiscal year at £34,500,000.

The finance authorities are experiencing difficulty in meeting the demands submitted by the various Government departments, in an effort to balance their accounts for the year. Theses demands are as follows:—

War Office.—£25,500,000.
Navy.—£5,000,000.
Foreign Office.—£2,200,000.
Overseas Department.—£300,000.
Korean and Kwantung Governments £500,000.

The generals at the head of the War Office are particularly insistent on the necessity for the money for which they ask.

ALLEGED PLOT TO KIDNAP PRINCE

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst Vindicated

The following statement was issued by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst in mail week:—

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has succeeded in the libel action she brought against the author and publishers and printers of a book recently published, in which it was falsely asserted that she was the leader of a group of suffragette women with whom she conspired and plotted to kidnap and maltreat the Prince of Wales.

The defendants have now unreservedly withdrawn these imputations and paid £300 into court as damages, which Miss Pankhurst has accepted.

The defendants have also said that certain other statements, of which Miss Pankhurst complained, were not written concerning herself, and Miss Pankhurst has accepted this denial; and accordingly, apart from the question of taxation of costs, the whole matter is now disposed of.

Miss Pankhurst has avowedly taken many fearless and challenging courses and methods in the course of her political career, but she and her friends resented deeply this allegation about the Prince, which was not only quite unfounded, but which she and they would have regarded as despicable.

REGULATION OF OIL PRICES

Soviet At World Conference

NEW YORK. (By Mail.)

Representatives of the Soviet oil industry have arrived here for an important international conference which aims at limiting world production, regulating markets, and stabilising oil prices.

Next week they will meet the executives of the Royal Dutch-Shell, Anglo-Persian, and Burmah oil companies, and the foreign director of the Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey, will leave from England in a few days' time. This will make possible, tion towards the limitation o for the first time, concerted action towards the limitation of production. Without Russian participation little could be accomplished.

American producers realised the folly of unrestricted production last year, when the price of oil declined to 2-1 2d. a barrel. In the face of anti-trust laws, they restored the price to 4s. a barrel by an agreement to limit production in the chief oil-producing States. Overlapping foreign markets and ruinous competition will, it is hoped, be eliminated at the coming conference.

The delegates include Mr. William Fraser (Anglo-Persian), Mr. Robert Watson (Burmah Oil), Mr. J. B. A. Kessler (Royal Dutch group), Mr. C. E. Arnott (Vacuum Oil), M. Philip Rabinovitch (Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Trade), M. Riboval, and Mr. R.

LIGHT RAY AND THE QUEEN

When Her Majesty Was "Locked In"

Some of the achievements of the selenium light bridge, and the ray which operates it, were mentioned in the King's Bench Division. Sir Stafford Cripps, K. C., counsel for the defence in the action, which Mr. Justice Lawrence was trying, said that the ray had been in evidence as an "alarm" at all recent exhibitions.

"Did you ever catch a burglar?" asked the judge.

"I do not know," Sir Stafford replied. "I only know that her Majesty the Queen was caught at one exhibition, when, unfortunately, she was locked in a room through something in the apparatus going off."

The action was brought by Radiovisor (Foreign and Colonial), of Pall-mall, claiming £200,000 damages and the return or cancellation of 120,000 £1 shares from Radiovisor Parent Ltd., of tation when defendants sold to them the foreign rights in a selenium light bridge. Defendants denied misrepresentation and damage.

The Duke of Atholl, chairman of plaintiff company, was in court.

TO TURN OFF STREET LAMPS

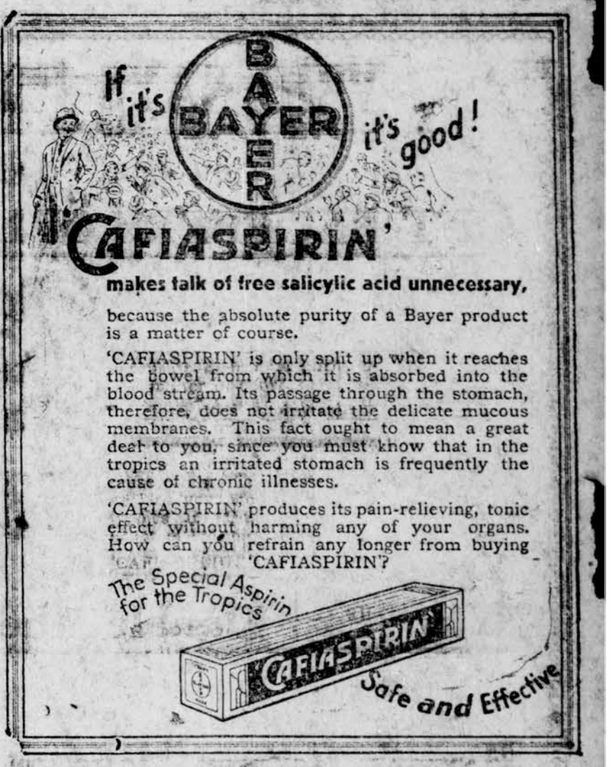
Mr. Trevor Watson, K. C. for plaintiffs, explained that the electrical resistance of selenium varied as light fell on it, and this susceptibility was used, in the light sensitive bridge, to turn on and off street lamps at twilight, and dawn. Selenium would start a burglar alarm, if a person crossed an invisible ray directed upon it. The light-bridge had been used in the street lighting of Barnes, and there were reports of its satisfactory use in public lighting in Westminister and Hampstead and in South Wales.

Experiments seemed to show that temperature and other factors disturbed constancy of the apparatus, and plaintiffs suggested that they were wrongly told that it could be manufactured forthwith by mass production.

Sir Stafford Cripps said that in the laboratory (equipped in a room at the Law Courts) the judge had seen lamps rapidly turned on and off, but the selenium bridges used in street lighting would sustain less frequent changes, and would be operated only twice a day.

Mr. Watson answered that the selenium bridges suffered further changes in respect of temperature, exposure, and continuous daylight. Plaintiffs paid the defendants £80,000 in cash, and allotted them or their nominees 120,000 shares for the foreign rights.

Mr. Hugh Terrell, vice-chairman and managing director of plaintiff company, said that he saw the burglar alarm and a fire alarm, which [illegible]



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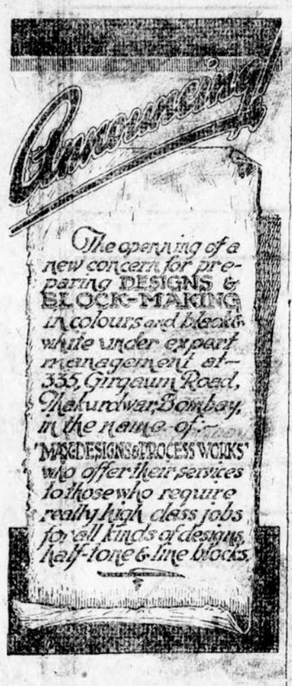
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BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

B. Sc & ADMISSION EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the B.Sc. Examination of the Benares Hindu University in order of merit held in the months of March and April 1932:—

M. V. Subramanya Sharma, Amarendra Narayan, K. B. Parekh, S. M. Sanyal, S. L. Jain, B. V. Rama Rao, U. D. Budhalakoti, K. L. Banerji, B. B. Srivastava, L. V. L. Narasimha Row L V Varadpande, R. K. Maurya, I. S. Khosla, S. D. Pathak, M. M. Varma, K. V. Ratnam, N. R. Sapre, G. Manohan, P. C. Jain, B. M. Sharma, P. C. Gupta, N. G. Vipat, R. C. Naik, Ram Singh, (passed with English as extra subject) S. R. Mohan Rao, N. N. Elukunchwar, G. D. Pande, S. N. Singh, B. S. Negi, B. R. Muppidi, G. K. Das, G. Satyanarayana Rao, H. K. Acharya, K. L. G. Pathak, K. N. Mukerji, K. G. Misra, M. W. Rane, M. M. Chhaganlal, N. N. Srivastava, N. J. Patel, S. N. Roy, Jagannath Taneja, J. B. Mall, K. P. Banerji, N. R. Singh, G. R. Nagar.

PASSED UNDER REG. 7.

The following is the list of candidates who are declared to have passed the B. Sc. Examination under Regulation 7 of Chapter XXXIV of the University Regulations on having obtained at least 40 per cent. marks.

C. D. Pant, (Mathematics); K. Prasad, (Botany); K. R. Apte, (Chemistry); K. L. R. Choudhury, (Mathematics); K. L. Sarkar, (Chemical Engineering); P. R. Sharma (Mathematics); R. K. Kulkarni (Physics); R. S. Choudhri, (Botany); R. R. Gupta, (Chemistry); U. R. SenGupta, (General and Chemical Engineering).

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the Admission Examination of the Benares Hindu University, held in the months of March and April, 1932.

A. C. Verma, A. N. Pandey, A. L. Srivastava, A. S. M. S. Khatri, Abdul Kadir, A. K. P. Salve, A. Srivastava, Ali Abbas, Abdul Majid, Abdul Halim, Bhairo Prasad, Bireshwar Maitra, Bhagwati Prasad, Bhawermal Jain, Bholanath Singh, B. L. Shrivastava, B. L. Kulshrestha, B. N. Srivastava, B. B. Lal, B. P. Chandola, B. D. Shrivastava, B. O. Tawar, B. L. Shukla, B. S. Khanne, B. Bhaiyaji B. P. Shrivastava, B. K. Nagraj, B. L. Tiwari, B. B. Parate, B. D. Turkar, B. P. Bapat, B. A. Moharir, B. Z. Rout, B. B. Mazumdar Chandra Singh, Chintamani Saxena, C. L. Tiwary, C. P. Misra, C. Koteshwar Rao, Devi Singh, D. A. Sapre Dosabhoy Hormusji, D. G. Dagaonkar, Deopal Singh, D. V. Singh, D. L. Khatuliya, D. L. Jain, Dattatraya, Purandhare, D. M. Diwaker, D. R. Dhudey, D. U. Tembhare, G. P. Pradhan, G. P. Parekh, G. B. Shanware, G. S. Kolarker, G. J. Deshpande, H. S. Upadhyay, H. C. Prasad Shah, Harihar Misra, I. P. Tiwari, Ilahibux, J. N. Waghray, Jagmohan Lal, J. P. Jaiswal, J. G. Sheewastava, J. P. Dwivedi, J. P. Gupta, J. K. Kunjar, Jageshwar Prasad, J. N. Prasad, J. A. Darvekar, K. R. Dwivedi, K. P. Misra, K. N. Singh K. Krishnamurthy Rao, K. P. Mishra, K. O. P. Khare, K. K. Rathi, K. G. Hardas, K. R. P. Sarwate, K. S. Deshpande, K. D. Nayek, Lalita Prasad, L. N. Sinha, Lotus James, L. G. Bhure, Lladhar Sohi, M. R. Tijare, Mohammad Alim, Mangalore Sulochana Bai, Markande Prasad M. M. Misra, M. N. Pande, M. H. Deolwadkr, M. N. Durgey, M. D. Bhagwatkar, M. G. Patrange, M. H. Ketkar, M. W. Khan, M. N. Lal, N. P. Srivastava, Nagnarain Pandey, N. P. Srivastava, N. R. Saraswati, N. D. R. Saini, N. G. Kalgirde, N. K. Shukla, N. S. Chowhan, Nadir Bakhsh, N. P. Khanorker, N. D. Pendharkar, N. S. Khodake, O. N. Damodhar, O. P. Khare, P. M. Karegaonkar, Premedo Ramtakey, P. S. Verma, P. N. Kishore, P. Naravan Rao P. L. Sarid, P. D. Deshpande, P. P. Tewari, P. C. Sathey, P. J. Pund, R. N. Dube, R. N. Das, R. S. Verma, R. L. Rai, R. L. Saksena, R. G. Dube, R. S. Rai, Ramavati, R. G. Pande, R. S. Verma R. B. Vijay, R. L. Srivastava, R. K. Agarwala, R. Padmini Ammal, R. N. Chaube, R. A. Richhariya, R. R. Subnis, R. Tiwari, R. B. Narain Prasad, R. D. Singh, R. P. Jaruhar, Rampal Singh, Ram Kumar, R. D. Srivastava, Raghubir Singh, R. A. Farraquie, Raja Ram, Raj Kumari Dar, R. Amtau Ammal, R. K. Joshi, R. K. Thakur, R. N. Cosimi, R. U. Prasad, R. S. Tiwari, Ram Pratap, R. B. L. Srivastava, R. A. Pande, Rajnath, R. B. Shah, Shyam Pyari, S. P. Panday, S. R. Shriwastava, S N Bhattacharya S R. J. Shoelankey, S. L. Patil S. D. N. Verma, S. S Bhat Sachchidanand Lal, S N. L. Kharey, Suraj Singh, S. R. Deole, S. F. Ali, S. C. Yadav, S. M. Veerappan, S. Venkateswarloo, S. P. Singh, Sawalmal Jain, Satyavrata Singh, S. L. Thadsingar, S. K. Joshi, Sarojini Rohatgi, Shashibala Rohatgi, Shyama Lall, S. N. Arya, S. R. Tiwary, S. D. Patil, S. L. Verma, S. P. Srivastava, S. D. Agarwala, S. B. Sanyal, S. V. Pankunwar, S. S. Tiwary, S. S. Ghatu, S. R. K. Sheikdar, S. A. R. Gendumia, Shyam Narain, Saligram Pandey, S. B. Gupta, T. S. Thakur, Thakur Prasad, T. P. Varma, T. N. Jugade T. N. Thakur, T. P. Srivastava, T. Srivastava, T. R. Sinha, Tikaram Singhore, T. S. Singh, T. B. Sarar, V. S. Chonan, V. G. Lad, V. N. Lal, Virja Singh V R Baove, V N Lagnate, V. C. Medunar, V. S. Vyas, W. V. Bhadkamker, Y. P. Sinha, Y. N. Singh, Y. A. Desnpande, Y. V. Zade, A. C. Gour, A. M. Manmadkar, A. G. Fadnis, B. N. Pande, B. P. Rawat, B. P. Das Patil, B. B. L. Awasthi, Bhagchand Shan, B. S. Gulnare, B. R. Raje, B. P. Parona, B. D. Dwivedi, B. P. Joshi, B. M. Rane, C. L. Agarwal D. N. Bhaserao, D. F. Patil, D. R. Shamjee Tanna, G. H. Ware, G. L. Joundhia, G. S. R. Yadav, G. D. Shesh, G. H. Khan, H. G. Limaye, H. S. D. Karan Sakargacy, H. S. Mishra, H. P. Srivastava, I B Srivastava, J P Kashive, J. D. Bhusari, J. U. Waghmare, J. N. Awasthy Jewan Singh, J P Cour, Kamaleshwari Rai, K P Semreya, Md. A S Ansari, M M Gupta, M D Awasthi, Man Singh, M R Kher, M N Sarvate. N P Gupta, N B Pawar, N Saksena, O P Murotiya, P C Chourey, P D Sharma, R P Joshi, R N Oriya, R K Thakur, R S Nirkhiwale, S S Mahajan, S V Kumbhar; S R Lutade; S K Tiwari S P Pagnel, S G K Joshi, S S K Matkar, S. Rahmat Ali, S D Jape, S S Deshmukh, T G Singh T P Sarkar. T V Narayan Swamy, V A Kulkarni, V D Palsodkar, V K Maharwal V S Kulkarni, V K Bnure, V M Khanzode, Y R Phadke Yasin Ali, Y C Madray, Y J Bansod, Y B Gaikwad, Z S Khandalkar, A K Bhaskarwar, B K Andurekar, B C Gaood, B S Shesh, D G Kulkarni, D U Gund, D R Tomey, D G Nemawarker, K T Lad, K R Khamborkar, L T Khare, M G Rhyohog, M L Niskeode, Motilal Bajaj, M N Wate, Mukteshwar Prasad, P B Deo, R S Limaye, S V Kulkarni, A L Bhatt, H R Katyayani, N G Mahakale, Shatkartal, S K Bose, Bishnudas Mandal, D N Ghosh, N C Mandal, N N Paul, G B Char, H C Purohit, M P Gupta, R Purohit, S K Sharma, Y K Wakhale, Z S Rathor, Atmanand Bhargava, B M Desai, B N Lokre, B M Bidwai, C B Tripathi, J B Gupta, Loknath Dhawan, M S Bambawale, P B Saran, R V P Sinha, R K Dube, S R Tilak, S C Mishra, V K Mukherji, A T Bainsi, Bhupani Mukerjee. Kirti Saksena, Krishna Kumari Terve, Dalita Bai alias Saraswati Bai Govindi, Manorama Asthana, Manorama Rastogi, N Sen Gupta, Nilima Bose, S D Gupta, Savitri Jayaswal, S S Gupta, Sharda Bai, W S Deshmukh. Vindheshwari Prasad, H H Singh, P B Deshmukh, T S Mainni, A P Mitra, A S Narayan. A S Veerum, Ambika Singh, Aniruch Rai, Ashoka Ji. A N Srivastava, B R Sharma, B P Pandey, B N Singh, Bakshi Singh, Balarama Upadhyaya, Baleshwar Tiwari, Baliraj Singh, B K Das, B D Tripathi, B N Singh, B R Dwivedi, B D Gaind B P Gupta, Bhagwati Prasad Singh, Binwarieshwari Prasad Singh, B B Chakrvarti, B P Singh, B Ray, B L Singh, B K Banerji, Chhabinath Singh, C D Panday, C Narasimha Rao, Damari Singh, D S Srivastava, D Lal Srivastava, D N Pandey, Deonarein Singh, D N Singh, Dharmeshwari Prasad, G S Mishra, G S Pandya, Girja Shankar, Gopal Krishna, G K P Mahajan, G R Nagar, Hardeo Singh, Hardwar Singh, H C Singh, Hira Lall, I D Srivastava, I N Shreevastava, Ishwar Dayal, J V S Raj Gopal, Jangi Lal, J S Singh, J S Tiwari. K K Bhattacharjee, K C Misra, K P Srivastava, K P Srivastava, Kamalaker Pandey, Kamta Prasad, K N Mishra, K N Das, K N Srivastava, K S Singh, K S Tiwari. K D Tiwari, K D Bajpai, K P Singh, Lakshmi Kant, Lalita Prasad, Lalji Pandaya, L S Srivastava, M P Srivastava, M L Nagar, M N Srivastava, M L P Vaghela, M D Agrawal, N D Dhulia, N P Singit Parmar, N A Parmar, P G Ganguly P R Bhattacharja, P V Jung Bahadur Rana, Purushottam Pandey, P S Goswami, R N Banerji, R M Singh, P R Baranwal, Raghava Prasad, R D Baluni, B N N Kalia, R R Singh, Rajeshwari Rai, R B Tewari, R A Lal Rama Kant, R N Chaturvedi, Ramapati Pandey, R S Lal, R S Tiwari, R C Chaturvedi, R D Pandey, R H Misra, R K Lal, R N Dwivedi, R R Dubey, R R Sharma, R S Singh, R Y Dwivedi, Rangeshwar Joshi, R S Malaviya, Sampati Ram, Sampat Singh, S P Barnawal, S P Singh, S N Rai Arya, S N Singh, S K Nebsi, S N Upadhyay, Sharmukhani, Satrughna Singh, S M L Srivastava, S N Upadhyaya, S N Dave, S R Singh, S D Malaviya, S N Pande, Shyam Narain, S P Mall, Sukhnandan Singh, S P Singh, S C Pandya, S N Lal, T P Srivastava, U N Singh, U S Lal, Vikramaditya Mishra, V N Singh, V B Nagar, Yajna Nandan, Umashankar Pandeya, J N Bagchi, R R Prasad, M S Singh, T Venkatanarayan, Jagat Singh, L S Deorah, S P Gupta, R D Dube, M P Sinha, A R Modu, N L Jain, R M Tiwari, G S Nagar.

A RICH WOMAN'S ALLEGATIONS

Blackmail By Waiter Friend

"BOHEMIAN" PARTIES AT CLACTON

References to "Bohemian" parties at Clacton-on-Sea were made at the Old Bailey, recently when Stanley Maxwell Journett, 38, head waiter, was found guilty of sending a letter demanding money with menaces from a married woman, who was referred to as Mrs. "A".

Journett was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the second division.

Mr. G. B. McClure, prosecuting, said that the prosecutrix lived with her husband in London. In May lasts year she bought a house at Clacton-on-Sea and went there with her mother to spend the summer. She dined at an hotel at Clacton, where she met Journett, who was the head waiter. Journett was a very good dancer. Mrs. "A" was fond of dancing, and there started an association between the couple which could only be described as indiscreet. They went to dances together, and there were late night parties at Mrs. "A's" house, which might be described as Bohemian in character, and a good deal of drink was consumed. On one occasion, when it got rather late, Journett suggested staying in the house, but Mrs. "A" got him pushed into the lounge, and locked herself in her bed-room.

A few days later, Mr. McClure said, Journett began to ask, "How do you like your new husband?" Mrs. "A" told him that it was a very bad kind of joke to make to a married woman. Journett then told Mrs. "A" that he had ordered a watch and chain, at a cost of £21, and had had it inscribed "With fondest love to Max from ——" (Mrs. "A's" initial). He said that if Mrs. "A" did not pay for the watch he would tell her husband about the goings-on and the late parties at the Clacton house and the drinking at that took place. The prosecution submitted that by this threat Journett induced Mrs. "A" to pay for the watch. Mrs. "A" also paid Journett various sums of money from time to time.

Mrs. "A" returned to London and entered a nursing home, where Journett, who had then left his employment, visited her.

MONEY DEMANDED.

At the end of December, when Mrs. "A" was trying to get rid of him, Journett wrote her a letter in which he said:

"If you care to send me £3 a week till I get a job, everything will be all right. I have to pay £1 a week for rent, and I want something to eat in future. I have been starving long enough. It's O.K. with me so long as you send me the money every Tuesday morning, and once you miss I shall the 'phone the works and tell Bob (Mrs. 'A's' husband) I am sending him a parcel and a letter. You have ruined my career and reference and you have got to keep me until I get a job."

Mr. McClure said that Mrs. 'A' told her husband. Journett was arrested in Scotland and in a statement which he made he said that Mrs. "A" used to take him for car rides in the afternoon and to dances at night, and back to the house for parties until early in the morning. A week before Mrs. "A" left Clacton, Journett declared that she persuaded him to give in his notice so that they could meet in London, promising to look after him until he found another situation. At the time she stopped writing to him he was without any financial means with which to pay his rent, and he asked her to keep her promise until he got a job.

Journett, giving evidence, said that Mrs. "A" gave him the watch of her own free will and he made no threats in connection with the gift.

In reply to the Recorder, Journett agreed that he told Mrs. "A" he would tell her husband, but he did not know what he was doing at the time.

Journett said that Mrs. "A" invited him to her private house in London after he came back from Clacton, stating that her husband had gone to Clacton to fetch the children back. He went to the house and stayed there until the next day. He and Mrs. "A" met nearly every day in London. They lunched and went to theatres together.

The Recorder, passing sentence, said that Mrs. "A" was fool enough to get on quasi-amorous terms with a waiter. It was after they had got away from the hectic atmosphere of Clacton and the Blue Lagoon (where dances were held) and Mrs. "A" had returned to her husband and assumed the more normal life of a London suburb, that Journett wrote her the letter which the jury had to construe.

Detective Inspector Nicholas said that Journett was a married man and his wife had a separation order. Mrs. "A" and her husband were very respectable people.

The Recorder, passing sentence, said that blackmail prosecutions were on the increase as the victims were no longer in fear of publicity through coming forward. Because he served his country during the war and had hitherto borne an exemplary character, he would not send Journett to penal servitude.

"You have permitted yourself to pursue this silly woman," the Recorder said, "but she gave you certain encouragement. You have been guilty of the unmanly act of threatening to tell her husband and ruin her domestic life unless you continued to be her kept man."

CRESCENT FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

Over 400 Patients Treated

The Crescent Free Emergency Hospital, Memonwada Road, Gawli Moholla, was started during the riots at the suggestion of Dr. G. R. Sheikh, by the Anjumani-Hilale-Ahmar. From the first day of the riot to 25th instant, 424 patients were treated in this Hospital, out of which 10 were Hindus. The injuries were mostly of Head wounds, and a some of stab wounds, a few of bullet and bayonet wounds. Besides treating the patients, the Anjuman also rescued many stranded Hindu families and put to their various Hindu localities or to the Police Stations. They also gave shelter to stranded Mussalmans from Parel area.

All the Doctors are working honorarily, with a band of young men to assist them.

The following are some of the remarks in the visitor's book:—

I visited the Crescent Free Emergency Hospital and found that every step was taken to keep the cause of humanity. Those who are working are trying their best to dress the wounds and to give them every possible comfort. I pray every Mohamedan will back this Hospital as regards further facilities are concerned.

(Signed) P. H. Doctor. M.B.B.S.

I visited the Crescent Free Emergency Hospital. I found the arrangements splendid, this was a much needed want which has been now removed by a band of a young men, headed by the energetic Dr. Sheikh, carrying on the work and placing medical service gratis at the disposal of all sundries. Philanthropic gentlemen will do well to assist the hospital by financial aid and thus encourage our self sacrificing young men in a laudable cause.

(Signed) Shaikh Nabiullah, B.A.LL.B.,

I was an early visitor to this newly formed casualty Hospital I congratulate the Muslim Community and the hospital staff on the good work being done here on behalf of their fellow citizens in these sad days.

(Signed) W. Nunan, M.D.

I was accompanying Dr. Nunan and I was very much impressed with this place.

(Signed) S. Ciza, (Officer).

We visited the Crescent Hospital this morning at 1 a.m. 66 patients were being well looked after and were mostly suffering from head wounds.

17-5-1932.

(Signed) M. H. Hott

J. E. Lowe American Visitors.

I visited the Free Crescent Hospital to-night and was grieved to see so many poor Musalmans suffering from injuries... also some Hindus being well cared for at this Muslim Hospital. The arrangements seem as good as could be made in a difficult emergency with small resources and the staff seem devoted and very active. I wish a better building could be provided.

16-5-1932.

(Signed) B. G. Horniman.

We found the management very painstaking and efficient. We sincerely hope the Musalmans will duly recognise their services by helping them in their ambitions and hard work with money, food, clothing or personal services.

(Signed) Aziz Hajibhoy, Lalji Mohamed Essa Patel M. Hasham Cassamalli Jafferali Muraj.

I was taken all around the Wards by Dr. Sheikh and I am pleased to say that he deserves sincere and hearty appreciations from al Muslims for the hard work he has rendered with the help of the energetic Muslim Scouts who attend the victims. This hospital has not only treated Muslims but Hindus as well.

(Signed) Fatima Izzat Abed Pasha.

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a Parker Duofold pen and matching pencil in a choice of eight exquisite colors. Ask your dealer.

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FAMILIAR FRUITS COMPETITION

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000

For An All Correct Or Nearest Solution

2nd Rs. 300, 3rd Rs. 200

AND

40 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Here is a Competition which presents an easy opportunity for you to secure a handsome prize. As will be seen the most familiar of fruits, fruits that everyone has eaten and enjoyed, are here illustrated. All you have to do is to give the correct name for each fruit. To simplify this already simple competition, we give below the names of the fruits illustrated. Now set to work and pick up enough money to keep you supplied with fruit for a whole year.

Rules

Here is a complete list of the fruits illustrated:—

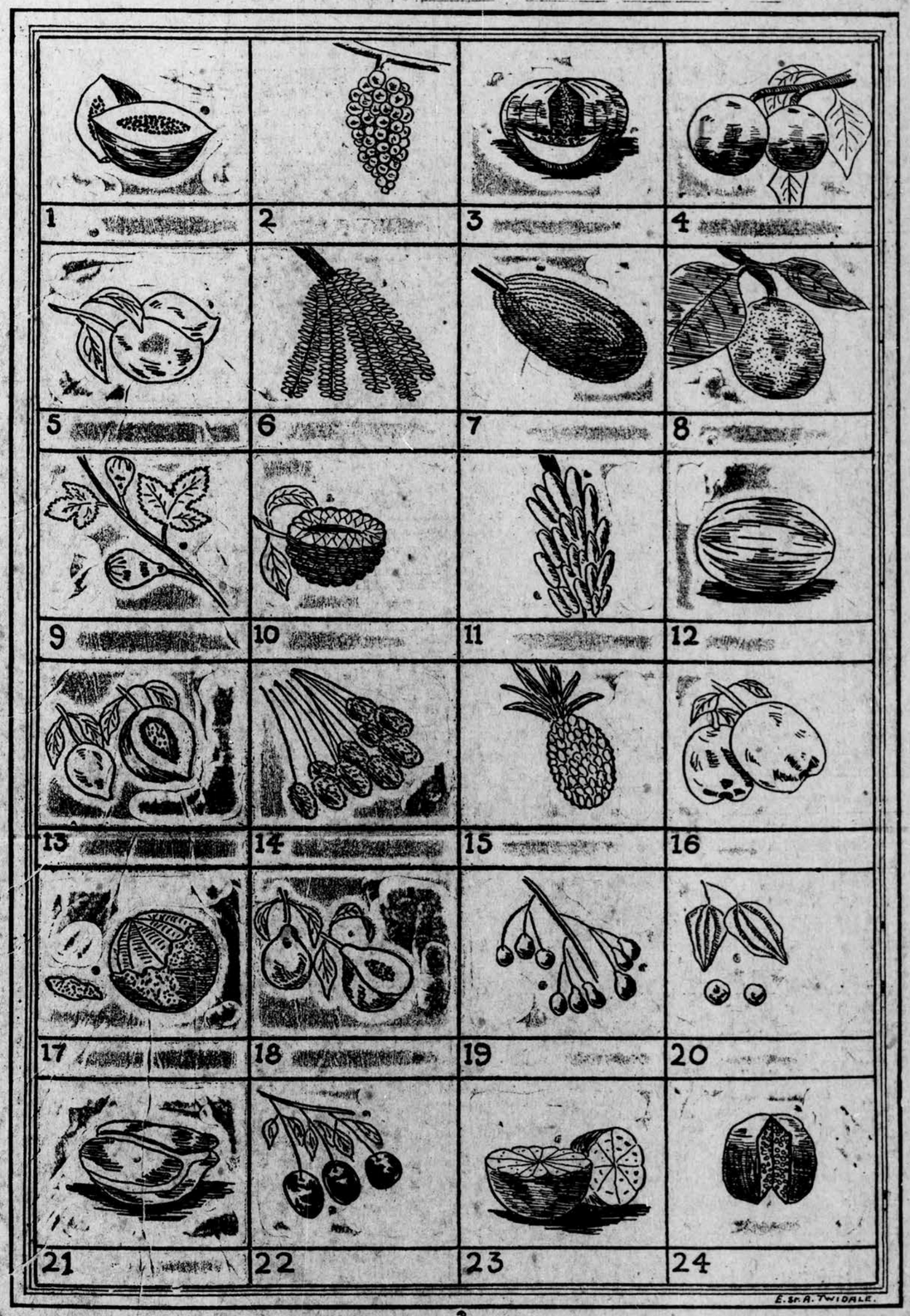
CUSTARD APPLE, JACK FRUIT, PEACH, APRICOT, APPLE, MANGO, PAPAYA, FIGS, DATES, GRAPES, POMEGRANATE, SWEET LIME, LOQUATS, LICHEES, PALM FRUIT, BANANAS, ORANGE, MARSH MELON, LEMON, BLACKBERRIES, WATER MELON, GUAVA, PINEAPPLE, GOOSEBERRIES.

2. Examine the pictures carefully and then fill in, in the spaces provided the name of each fruit.
3. Only the names given in the clues are to be used.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the fruits, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
FAMILIAR FRUITS COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706, *Bombay.*

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand them in at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that competitors accept these rules as legal and binding.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on June 2nd, 1932.
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries, unless handed over personally and receipt obtained for the same (See rule 5).
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."



Familiar Fruits

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co. have issued the following report dated London, May 11th:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £120,816,341 on the 4th inst. as compared with £120,815,666 on the previous Wednesday.

The moderate amounts of gold which have been offered in the open market have been taken for the Continent and for a destination not disclosed.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" and the s.s. "Britannia" which left Bombay last week carry gold to the value of about £570,000 and £250,000 respectively.

Quotations during the week:—

	Equivalent per fine ounce.	Value of £ Sterling.
May 5th	112s/9d.	15s/0.8d.
May 6th	112s/8d.	15s/1.0d.
May 7th	112s/11d.	15s/0.6d.
May 9th	112s/8d.	15s/1.0d.
May 10th	112s/9d.	15s/0.8d.
May 11th	112s/11d.	15s/0.6d.
Average	112s/9.3d.	15s/0.8d.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 2nd inst. to mid-day on the 9th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,694,551
British West Africa	50,104
British India	1,233,592
United States of America	136,612
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	96,314
Other Countries	10,257
	£3,221,430

EXPORTS.

France	£ 702,272
Netherlands	735,773
Belgium	52,587
Switzerland	29,351
Czecho-Slovakia	13,300
Austria	8,585
Other countries	5,232
	£1,547,100

The Transvaal gold output for the month of April last amounted to 949,796 fine ounces, as compared with 960,035 fine ounces for March 1932 and 882,337 fine ounces for April 1931.

SILVER.

During the week under review the market has been steadier and there has been some improvement in prices.

Support has been better, the Indian Bazaars showing some disposition to buy whilst bear covering orders were received from China. America sold throughout the week and China was also a seller at the higher rates.

The market continues rather quiet and the undertone appears steady, but there are no indications of any important change for the time being.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 2nd inst. to mid-day on the 9th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

France	£30,387
British India	24,700
Japan	7,510
Canada	12,500
Arstralia	8,903
British West Africa	9,214
Belgium	2,580
Other countries	3,630
	£99,454

EXPORTS.

Hongkong	£35,660
British India	23,271
Belgium	10,900
France	4,833
Straits Settlements	3,044
Germany	2,400
Other countries	4,072
	£84,180

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.
Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.	Two Months' delivery.
Mad 5th	16.11/16d.	16.13/16d.
May 6th	16.9/16d.	16.11/16d.
May 7th	16.11/16d.	16.13/16d.
May 9th	16.7/8d.	16.15/16d.
May 10th	17.d.	17.1/16d.
May 11th	17.1/16d.	17.3/16d.
Average	16.812d.	16.916d.

IN NEW YORK.
(cents per ounce .999 fine).

May 4th	27.3/8
May 5th	27-1/2
May 6th	27.3/4
May 7th	27-5/8
May 9th	27.7/8
May 10th	28

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 5th inst. to the 11th inst. was dol. 3..69-1/4 and the lowest dol. 3.69.

NAGPUR ARRESTS

NAGPUR, May 25.
(Delayed in transmission.)

Four volunteers were arrested in connection with Congress Day demonstrations yesterday.

It is understood that the police searched to-day the House of Mr. Chhaganlal Barukha in connection with the Provincial Conference but found nothing incriminating.—A. P.

MILE RUNNING RECORD

LONDON, May 26.

The New Zealander J. Lovelock established a new British running record for a mile, with the time of four minutes 12 seconds when running 12 seconds when running for Oxford University against the Amateur Athletic Association team. The latter won by 82-1/3 points to 25-2/3.—Reuter.

SWADESHI WEEK

To Be Observed In Bombay Suburbs

BOMBAY, Friday.

The hon. secretary of the Bombay Swadeshi League has issued the following statement to the press:—

In view of the disturbed condition of the city, the Executive Committee of the Bombay Swadeshi League have, with very great regret come to the conclusion that it is not possible to observe on Sunday the May 29 the All-India Swadeshi Day in response to the appeal issued by Panilit Madan Mohan Malaviya, President of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh, Benares.

The committee have already conveyed this decision to the Sangh and have intimated that the League has arranged for the observance of the day in the suburbs of Bombay.

The League will, however, organise as previously announced, a "Swadeshi Week" to be inaugurated with a meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall instead of on the afternoon of Thursday as previously announced June 2, say on some suitable date in the middle of June.

JOSHI NOT A CONSPIRATOR

More Meerut Case Arguments

MEERUT, May 24.

At the hearing of the Meerut Conspiracy Case, Mr. Pyarelal Sharma analysed briefly the case against Mr. Joshi. He maintained that the prosecution had failed to prove that the accused was a member of the C.P.I. or C. I. Another noticeable feature was that before the middle of 1928. Mr. Joshi's connection with any of the accused or the said organisations could not be proved. Mr. Joshi's association with the other co-accused was not as members of the C.P.I., C.P. of Great Britain or of C.I. but as members of the Workers and Peasants' Party.

In spite of the fact that the correspondence of Mr. Joshi as well as that of his friends was being regularly intercepted from January 1929, there were no suggestions or references in it which could be used for the purpose of proving conspiracy or his part in the conspiracy.

Counsel held that the prosecution had not established beyond all reasonable doubt that he was a conspirator and further they had not established the object contemplated under section 121-A. He concluded that Joshi's part in the conspiracy was nil; his trend of mind and his activities might be considered to be dangerous, but they could not be held to be conspiratorial.

With these words Mr. Sharma closed the case of Mr. Joshi and began arguments on behalf of the accused Shamsul Huda.—A.P.

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WILLYS SIXES and EIGHTS
also
WILLYS KNIGHTS
are offered
AT
Attractive Prices
REGARDLESS
of INCREASED DUTY AND EXCHANGE.
PRESIDENCY MOTORS (Bombay) LTD.
Queens Road, BOMBAY.

HEAVY SELLING PRESSURE IN LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET DUE TO SUSPENSION OF A FIRM

Better Wall Street Influences Short Covering

BRIGHT OUTLOOK SALES TAX

An old-established firm havinga motto: "Do no business on our own account" suspended paymenton Thursday in the Liverpool Market. This defalcation influen-ced heavy selling and prices in Liverpool Market broke 10 points.For a while the market was in a panicky condition, but short cove-ring saved prices from a collapse.

This news had a depressing ef-fect on the New York Market and during the early part a decline of15 points was registered. Later on bright prospects of sales tax andbetter condition in Wall Street induced short covering.

The new American cotton cropis progressing satisfaotorily and there is no demand for cottongoods.

INCLINATION TO RESIST DECLINES

Bombay, May 27.

The New York Cotton Futures Market was weak on Thursday on long liquidation influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables. Prices advanced partially on covering induced by bright prospects of Sales Tax Bill and better stock market.

PRICE MOVEMENTS.

Prices opened at a decline of 12 to 13 points on parity with a decline in Liverpool Market. There was some nervous liquidation which increased the opening decline by 3 points during the early part of the session. At this level there was some short covering, which resulted in a rally of 13 pts. from the lowest level. Towards the close there was some nervous liquidation which again depressed prices 4 pts. from the highest level and the market closed at a net decline of 7 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 5.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was quiet but steady, and closed at a decline of 5 to 4 pts. Spot cotton prices declined 4 pts. at 5.68c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market dis played panicky conditions on reports of failure of an old-established firm. The market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but heavy liquidation perhaps on behalf of the defaulting firm was responsible for weak opening at a decline of 6 points. A further decline of 5 points was immediately established and considerable anxiety was felt. Some short covering at this level rallied prices, but renewed selling pressure again depressed prices and the market closed at a net decline of 10 to 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 7 points at 4.44d. per lb.

East Indian cotton prices declined 13 points on heavy selling pressure. Egyptian Cotton was comparatively steady and closed at a decline of 1 to 6 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was quiet but irregular and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 5 points.

EXCELLENT WEATHER.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. in their Weekly Report, dated 26th May, state as under:—

During the week cotton has had few friends. The only support appears to be a vague hope that by some means or other Politicians in the U.S.A. may find a way by which to put the price of commodities to a higher level. Vague hopes however with absolutely nothing concrete behind them are not of much utility when opposed to steadily decreasing demand for piece-goods, an absence of any agreement among the nations now attempting to grapple with some of Europe's most pressing financial problems, excellent weather and crop reports and a general disappointment all over the world that so far prospects generally are not only no better, but on the contrary are slowly deteriorating. The following cable received yesterday from the American Cotton Crop Service indicates that so far there is not much wrong with the growing crop.

"There have been moderately heavy general rains over the entire belt during the past week. Planting is normally advanced. The crop is now in rather good condition. The plant has good tap root. Crop is well cultivated. Rains have aided the plant but also fostered the weevil in the Southern half of the belt."

It is fair to assume from the above that so far the crop is doing quite well. The general idea about acreage is that the decrease will not be as much as 10 per cent., but for the sake of argument let us assume that there will be a 15 per cent. decrease. Let us also assume that the output per acre will be considerably below normal which might occur because of the decrease in fertilizers. The usual average in these days (not counting last year which was abnormal) is about 154lbs. per acre so let us assume it will be only 140lbs. this year. This would give us a crop of just under 10 million bales which, with a carryover of something like 13 million bales would give us a total of about 23 millions for next year. Unless trade were greatly to improve would we be justified even with such a small crop in expecting prices to go to say ten Cents? If on the other hand conditions do not improve and we get a normal crop of over 13 million bales, how can we possibly expect cotton to improve in price at all? The only thing one can say is that prices cannot go to nothing and as they are now getting very near nothing, selling short is an unattractive proposition and requires rather more pluck than most of us possess in these days.

Indian cotton has been dull and lifeless, with the market frequently closed owing to the riots. Prices are about five Rupees lower than this time last week. Demand is small with Mills finding great difficulty in disposing of their products. The April May Broach Contract ran out at 165.

PRIVATE CABLES

N.Y. July highest	5-65—02
N. Y July lowest	5-52—15
N. Y. October highest (2.35 p.m.)	5.89
N. Y. October lowest (11.54 a.m.)	5.76

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

NEW YORK: Cotton early weakness due suspension Liverpool firm. Rallied on brightened outlook sales tax.

NEW YORK: Declined owing to weakness of Liverpool and liquidation mainly for account of Liverpool. Trade bought on the decline. See chances of recovery temporary. Citton goods market—expect dull market. Yarn market—demand very poor.

NEW YORK: Liverpool market depressed influencing sentiment here. Dry goods reports discouraging. Hedge selling light. Market seems inclined to resist the decline. Indications are that local traders are covering in consequence of revival constructive legislation sales tax. Stands (growth of plant) normal.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

09.52 a.m. NEW YORK Cables: Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Condition in Central Texas is 10 per cent sub-normal, stand irregular, weevil appearing, heavy rains damaged."

11.19 a.m.: Market unsettled.

03.32 p.m. New York market improved at the close on better Stocks market.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Decline is due to Local failure, think it is temporary."

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

The Official Weather Report, issued on 25th, states that cotton needs higher temperature in the Eastern portion of the belt. Rains in the East were favourable notwithstanding their coolness, while the outlook has improved in the South-east. Conditions in the Western belt have varied but were favourable for the crop in the Northern districts.

Mr. C. B. Joshi of Messrs. Anderson Clayton & Co. have sent the following cable received from New York for publication:—

"Liverpool liquidation well taken with the trade taking most of it. Speculation inactive. Moderate demand for actual cotton mainly from the Orient with Europe coming in for small proportion. Basis continus firm. Cotton goods trade slow. Domestic spinning curtailing heavy. New crop progressing favourably."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 26.

June	5.51—06
July	5.80—07
October	5.85—06
December	5.99—05
January, 1933	6.07—05
Middling Spot	5.65—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 26.

July	5.62—05
October	5.83—04
Middling Spot	5.68—07

NEW YORK.

New York, May 26.

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	5.55
October	5.81
January	6.01
New York, Noon Call:—	
July	5.53
October	5.77
January	5.98

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 26.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 26.

	10-10 a.m.	To-day's Quotations. Closing.
May, 1932	4.17	4.15—10
June, 1932		4.12—10
July, 1932	4.14	4.11—10
August, 1932		4.12—10
September, 1932		4.13—09
October, 1932	4.15	4.13—09
November, 1932		4.15—09
December, 1932		4.16—09
January, 1933	4.20	4.19—09
February, 1933		4.22—09
March, 1933	4.29	4.26—03
April, 1933		4.28—08
May, 1933		4.30—09
Middling Spot		4.44—07

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 26.

Sakellaridis, May	5.71
July	5.79
October	6.07
November	6.09
December	6.16
January, 1933	6.21
March	6.32
F.G.F SPOT	5.95

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool May 26.

BROACH, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.98
Fine (Good Staple)	4.10
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.22
C. P. OOMRA Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.63
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.78
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.93
BENGAL, Good	3.41
Fully Good	3.51
Fine	3.61
SCINDE, Fully Good	3.51
Fine	3.61
Superfine	3.71

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, May 25.

Total Bullion	£125,800,000
Public Deposits	£ 23,600,000
Other Deposits	£110,400,000
Govt. Securities	£ 69,400,000
Other Securities	£ 36,000,000
Notes and Coin	£ 46,500,000
Notes in Circulation	£354,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	34.70 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

LOANS.

Interest Day-to-Day Loans	7/8 p.c.
Interest 7-Days' Market Loans	1—1/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 Months	2-1/64 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 Months	1-31/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 Months	2-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months	3-1/4 p.c.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 26.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt,—Sellers 12/10-1/2, June/Aug.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt,—Sellers 13/7-1/2 Sep/Dec.

LONDON MARKET.

London, May 26.

	£
Copper Braziers	40-1/2
Yellow Metal	34-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	11-3/4
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge	0-3/8
Tin English Ingot	123-3/4

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, May 26.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25	
C. & F. Calcutta. May/June per cwt	7/9
C. & F. Bombay. May/June per cwt	7/9-1/2
C. & F. Karachi. May/June per cwt	7/9-1/2

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCE.

New York-Liverpool:—July 267; Oct. 245; Jan. 237.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach J.-Aug.—Liverpool July (expected) Rs. 13-1/4 at exl change 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach J.-Aug. 167—New York July 5.60 Rs. 71½ at 3.68-3/4 Cross Rate. Cros Rate.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, May 27.

The local market opened at Rs. 168/4 for Broach J./A. delivery in sympathy with easier advices from American markets.

Several local firms who had a long interest in Liverpool and sales of Broach J./A. delivery were forced to reverse two straddle operations owing to failure of the Liverpool firm.

Prices of Broach J./A. advanced to Rs. 169/12 on short covering but their living no fresh buying prices again eased off to Rs. 169/4.

It is decided that until normal conditions prevail in the city, the cotton market will daily remain open from 12 noon to 4-30 p. m.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened steady at a rise of 7 points and prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 169/4. Later on easier Liverpool advices induced heavy selling and the market closed at 4.30 p.m. as under:—

Broch J./A.	165/12
Bengal July	141/8

SAMPLE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 27.

May	118.90—2.10
August	127.70—1.20
November	132.40—0.20

OFFICIAL ROOM RATES

	Sup	Fine	F G	Good
M. G. Bengal U. P.	154	150	146	142
M. G. Rajputana	154	150	146	142
M. G. Punjab	152	148	144	140
M. G. Oomra No. 3	159	1g5	151	...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	170	166	162	...
M. G. Oomra No. 2	164	160	156	...
M. G. Broach No. 2	172	169	165	161
M. G. Punjab American	182	179	175	171
M. G. Surat	224	221	217	213

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 27.

Bengal Superfine	145
Bengal Fine	140
Bengal F.G.	135
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	135
Wardha-Hingt Fine	160
Nagpur Savner Fine	160
Yeotmal Fine	157
Arvi Fine	157
Ellichpur Fine	153
Amraoti Fine	150
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	150
Mulkapur Fine	147
Khandesh Fine	147
Muthia F.G.	145
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	147
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	147
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	150
Broach F.G.	170
Punjab/American	180
Punjab/American mix	165
Cambodia	225
Miraj/Sangli	180
Compta Good	195
Jinja	240
Busoga	250
Kampala	260

BUSINESS IN NEW INDIAN COTTON CROP

BOMBAY, May 27.

It is understood that business in the New Indian Cotton Crop of 1933 will commence in Bombay from Monday 30th May.

Broach A./M. 1933 delivery is expected to open at a premium of Rs. 10/- over ruling rates of Broach J./A. 1932 delivery. Bengal and Oomra hedge contracts will also be operative.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 27.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	6	107,484
Central India	134	114,534
Barsi and Nagar		75,711
Hyderabad-Gaorani		21,067
Berar	594	220,406
Central Provinces	33	70,454
Total Oomras	872	609,656
Dholera	571	187,100
N.-W. Provinces		26,801
Rajputana		83,029
Sind-Punjab		138,250
Broach	371	238,377
Coompta & Dharwar	655	37,443
Westerns-Northerns	97	17,925
Cocanada		7
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		z 4,914
Persian	21	2,537
American	12,759	232,900
Egyptian & African	2,619	205,091
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	a	318
Total	17,965	1,754,363

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 27.

1st Sept. to 19th May.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	767	105,818
Japan & China	5,055	586,965
Coast Ports		32,799
Up-country by Rail		147,366
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		12,539
Total	5,822	885,437

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, May 27.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat May	4	5	3
Wheat Sept.	4	6	3
Linseed May	5	13	9
Linseed Sept.	6	2	0

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 27.

B.C. Rate T.T. 1|5 7|8.

B.C. Rate D D 1/5 7/8.

LONDON:—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May

Banks Selling D. D. 1/5 29/32.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 June.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32.

Banks Buiyng D D 1/6.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 May

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|16 15th June/15th July.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 Monsoon.

NEW YORK:—

B C Rate T T 366.

Banks Selling T T 365.

Banks Buying T T 361.

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 690.

Banks Buying D D 705.

AMSTERDAM:—

Bank's Selling D D 67 5/8.

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T T 117.

Banks Buying 60 Days 112.

HONGKONG:—

Bank's Selling D D 86 3/8.

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D D 112 1/4.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks Selling D D 155 3/8

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 68.

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 3.68 3/4 26th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/7 7/8 27th inst.

Japan/London 1/8 1/2 26th inst.

London/Paris 93.40 26th inst.

London/Belgium 26.00 26th inst

London/Switzerland 18.75 26th inst.

London/Italy 71.70 26th inst.

London/Berlin 15.57 26th inst.

London/Holland 9.10 26th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.59 26th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold 25th inst £5:12,3; 26th inst. £5:12:6.

Silver London Ready 25th inst. 16 15/16; 26th inst. 16 7/8.

Silver London. Forward 25th inst. 16 15/16; 26th inst. 16 7/8.

Silver New York Ready 25th inst. 28 1/8; 26th inst. 28 1/8.

London Discounts 3 Mos 25th inst. 1 7/32 p.c.; 26th inst 1 7/32 p.c.

London Discounts 6 Mos 25th inst. 1 7/16 p.c.; 26th inst. 1 7/16 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cen

Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Call 3 1/2 per cent.

3 Mos 3 per cent.

6 Mos 3 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 27.

TAXABLES.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes Rs 62/12.

4 per cent 1931-36 Government Rs. 63/4.

4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs 92|6.

4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan Rs 71/1 2.

1 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 97/10

4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 31.

5 per cent 1929-47 Loan Rs 94/12.

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 95/4.

5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 93.

6 per cent 1933/36 Bonds Rs 100/10.

6 1|2 per cent. 1935 T Bonds Rs 102/8.

TAX FREES.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan Rs 101.

6 per cent. 1932 Bonds Rs. 100/9

6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 100/10

6½ per cent. 1935 B.D.L. Rs 104/10.

CORPORATION LOANS. Taxables

4 per cent. B P 1974 Rs. 67/8.

4 per cent. M Deb 1974 Rs. 66/8

5 per cent M Deb 1959 Rs 81.

6 per cent M Deb 1954 Rs. 99.

6 per cent. K P T 1956 Rs. 99.

6 1/2 per cent. B I T 1937 Rs. 100/8.

STATE LOANS.

5½ per cent 1938 Mysore Rs. 10[illegible]

5 per cent 1955 Mysore Rs [illegible]

Tone.—There was some liquidation which resulted in a setback. Quiet but steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, May 27.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date	9643000	8695000
Receipts Yesterday	27000	3000
Exports to date	7379000	6321000
Stock at Ports	3889000	3313000
Stock Interior Towns	1537000	1061000
Stock Liverpool	828000	1032000
Visible Supply	7777000	6435000
Quantity in Sight	14173000	12720000
Quantity out of Sight	11583000	9357000

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 26.

Smoked Sheet Stranded Rib-ded Spot.

Sellers 1-13/16.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Further Rise In Tram Shares

RISE AND FALL IN MILL SHARES

Bombay, May 27.

There was a further improvement in Bombay Tramway Shares on continued buying and reached to a new high level. During the early part of the session there was some improvement in mill shares but the same was lost in subsequent trading. The undertone of the market is healthy and operators are awaiting reports of rains. In the meantime steady decline in the prices of raw cotton is restricting demand for mill cloth. There was some transfer business today and Monday the 30th May is the last day for adjustment of June transactions.

Bombay Dyeings opened at 624/3, improved to 629/6 closed at 627½. Business in Fazuls has been broadening and rates closed at 285/- Century, Pearl, New Great and Kohinoor, each improved by Rs. 2/8/-. Burmas were more active and closed at 308/12 after touching 310/- Tata Steel ordys. fluctuated between 22 and 22½. Bombay Trams improved to 118/2 and Hydro ordys. closed at 125/10 buyers. Cements were steady. Katnis were done at 151½ and Indians were dealt in at the close at 17/6. Imperials find sellers at 1025.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

BOMBAY, May 27.

Bombay Dyeing 624,30,26;27
Century 193;96;
Colaba 59;
Crescent N; 46;
Fazul 281-14;36;83;85
Indore 318;22
Madhowji N;10
Nagpur 235;36;35
New Great 112;13;
Pearl 153;54;56;
Simplex 18-2;
Swadeshi 185;86;85;
Burma 305;11;5;
Hydro 125;
Tram 117;18;
Deff. N;245
Ord. 21-14;22-8
Bundi 13-14
Indian 171;74;
Katni Ord. 151.
Alcock 95;

MILLS.

100 Ahm. Advance 283-12
50 Apollo 2-2-0
10 Bombay Cotton P. 1-11-0
500 Bombay Cotton 50-0.
250 Bombay Dyeing 627/8
250 Bradbury P. 127-8.
250 Bradbury 135.
100 Century 196/4
500 Central India P. 430.
100 Central India 235
100 Colaba 58/12
100 Coorla 115
100 Crescent 46-4
250 Currim 50-0
250 Dabid 80.
250 Dawn 475 xd.
200 Ed. Sassoon 25.
1 E. D. Sassoon D 0-2-9
100 Elphinstone P. 20-12
100 Elphinstone 5-0-0
250 Fazulbhoy 285
100 Finlay 82-8.
1000 Framji Petit 150.
100 Gokak 100
1000 Hindustan 1350
100 Indore Malwa 322/8
250 Jamshed 4-0.
50 Kastoorchand 6-8
100 Khatau 80
100 Kohinoor 115
250 Laxmi 330
100 Madhowji 10-0
250 Madras United 200
100 Meyer Sassoon 15.
1000 Morarji 412-8.
50 Mysore 103-12
200 New Great 113/2
200 New Great P. 110
100 New City 63-12
250 Pabani 85-0
250 Pabni 90
100 Phoenix 263-12
10 Premier 1-0
100 Shapurji 5-0.
1000 Sholapur 1677
250 Simplex 18-2.
100 Swan 56-8
100 Swadeshi 135
25 Tata P. 15
25 Tata 16
500 Vishnu P. 512-8.
500 Vishnu 1350
1000 Western 722-8.

BANKS

100-50 Baroda 68-4
50-25 Central 14-15
£10-5 Eastern 57-8
600 Imperial 1025
500-125 Imperial Contr. 251-4
100-50 India 87
5 Union 3/5

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 13-14
70 Gwalior 52-8
250 Indian 174/6
100 Katni 1st P. 103-4
100 Katni 151/4
40 Katni Def. 520
100 Katni 149-6
10 Punjab P. 9-0
10 Punjab 7/12
100 Shahabad 210

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 7-8.
15 Jupiter 6/10
15 New India 17-14
200 Oriental 1635
10 Vulcan 5-3

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 115-0
10000 Andhra Val. 868/12
50 Bom. Tram P. 65-8
50 Bom. Tram. 118/2
100 Tata Hydro 125/10
1000 Tata Power P. 1115-0
1000 Tata Power 530

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 620
100 Amritsar Patti 90-8
100 Central Provin. 68-4
100 Dho. Barramati 74-8
100 Guzrat 46-0
100 Mandra Bhon 54-8
500 Tapti Valley 576-4

MINING.

10 Central India 1-8-0
10 Shivrajpur 11-14
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 113-2
100 Tata Steel 2 P. 40-12
30 Tata Steel D. 245-0
75 Tata Steel 22/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 95
250 Bom. Steam 202-8
250 Bom. Steam 198-12
50 Bom. Telephone 51-0
85 Brit. B. Petrol 2-7-9
125 Bom. Burma Old 305-10
50 Bom. Burma New 102-8
100 Ind. Bleaching 127-8
15 Scindia 7-1
p. c. Govt. Paper 62 1/12
5 p. c. 1945-55 Tax Free 101

SILVER MARKET

BOMBAY, May 27.

The local silver market ruled quiet but steady. The sentiment is rather bearish. Jeth delivery opened at Rs. 55/12 and after declining to Rs. 55/11 improved to Rs. 55/12 tejimandi premium for Jeth is Rs. 1/4 and Asad is Rs. 2/- Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day at 1.7 7/8 but closed steady at 1.7 15/16.

Silver Ready	55	8	0
Jeth Delivery	55	12	0
Ashad Delivery	56	0	0
Bar Gold Spot	27	15	0

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 26.

Silver.—Market is very quiet.

Spot	16-7/8
Forward	16-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 26.

Gold bar fine per oz. £5:12:6.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, May 26.

T T London on Berlin	15.57-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9-10
T T London on Brussels	26.32
T T London on Madrid	44.65
T T London on Milan	71.84
T.T. London on Berne	18.65
T.T. London on Paris	93.46
T T London on Prague	124.25
T T London on New York Closing Rate	3.69

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 26.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8-1/2

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a City Bank Letter of Credit and a supply of travellers checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

Letters of Credit are issued in various currencies, the checks come in convenient dollar denominations.

The National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE: 55, WALL ST., NEW YORK

Founded in 1812

CAPITAL RESERVES and UNDIVIDED PROFIT $225,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH 12-14, Churchgate Street.

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on 15 December, 2016

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GENERAL
Insurance Co., can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B. 165

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1932

JUPITER
Is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

"SAMACHAR" EDITOR ACQUITTED

MAGISTRATE DECIDES POINT OF LAW

Printer Not Responsible When Away On Leave

Though the law holds the printer and publisher responsible for whatever appears in a newspaper, yet if it could be proved that the person was away from duty or absent on bonafide leave when the article or news objected to appeared, he could not be held guilty of publishing it.

So held the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in acquitting Mr. Amin, editor, printer and publisher of the "Bombay Samachar," who was charged, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, with the publication of a Congress programme.

Mr. Amin had contended that he was away from Bombay when the news objected to appeared.

BOMBAY, Friday.

A doctor, a journalist and a solicitor gave evidence when the hearing of the case in which Mr. J.H. Amin, editor, printer and publisher of the "Bombay Samachar" was charged under Section 21 of Ordinance IV and under Section 17, Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, was resumed to-day before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Dr. P.T. Patel, M.D., examined by Mr. C.N. Kanuga for the accused, stated that he examined the accused on May 9, when he was found to be suffering from fever, dysentery and bronchitis. He prescribed a course of treatment and asked the patient to take rest. Accused told witness, he was on sick leave.

Mr. Shankerbhai Amin, Solicitor, who was examined next, stated that the accused had been staying with him at his house at Matheran since April 30, and remained there till May 7.

Mr. C.N. Kanuga, Advocate for the accused, then entered the witness-box to put in a letter written by the accused to him on April 25.

A.P. AGENT.

Mr. John Turner, representative of the "Associated Press" of Bombay produced the original and copy of the message sent to the "Bombay Samachar." The message was booked by the Calcutta office of the agency, and it was issued from Bombay on May 7 at midnight.

Mr. Kanuga: Does the "A.P." supply news to the Government?

Witness: Yes, but it may or may not have been sent in this case.

At this stage a solicitor appeared on behalf of the witness, and requested the Court to give protection to the witness as it might be construed that he was abetting the offence.

The Magistrate granted the protection asked for.

Mr. Kanuga to witness: Is it an agency that works for Government?

POINT OF LAW.

Witness: We work for ourselves.

Mr. Kanuga observed that it was a general presumption that the "A.P." would not send objectionable messages.

Witness: We do exercise great discretion.

Magistrate: But the telegram itself states that the Working Committee was an unlawful association.

Mr. Kanuga then addressed the Court on behalf of the accused.

It was believed, Mr. Kanuga pointed out, that when a man declared himself printer and publisher, it was presumed that he was liable for the publication of any objectionable matter, but it was not so if it could be proved that the printer and publisher was not in the office at the time of the publication and when he had obtained 'bona-fide' leave. He then cited a Calcutta High Court case in support of his contention.

Mr. Kanuga further pointed out that the accused could not be held liable for the publication of the objectionable message, as it was clearly proved that he was on leave at the time of the publication of the news.

As the Magistrate wanted to know the functions of a publisher Mr. Sorabji Kapadia was called in and examined. He stated that publisher was an imaginary person in a newspaper office and that the responsibility for publishing could not be fastened to any particular individual. For purposes of law one man declared himself as a publisher.

Mr. Thanawala remarked that the cases cited by Mr. Kanuga did not apply to the present case as the accused was charged under the Ordinance which did not exist when these cases were decided.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

The Magistrate observed that the accused had admitted having been served with the Commissioner's order, but pleaded not guilty as he was absent at the time of the publication of the objectionmessage. As it was proved that the accused was ill and was on 'bona-fide' leave at the time, he held the accused not guilty and, therefore, acquitted him.

After hearing the prosecution and defence arguments, the magistrate passed orders, acquitting the accused.

It had been proved, he said, that the accused had been away, being on bona-fide leave at the time of the publication of the objectionable message.

The magistrate remarked that the only point to be decided in the case was whether a printer and publisher could be convicted for publishing objectionable matter when he was away. Section 7 of the Press Act was clear on the point, that the printer and publisher was responsible for any objectionable passages and he was liable for the publication of such things. But he was not liable if it could be proved by evidence that he was on bona-fide leave at the time.

Mr. Kapadia a witness for the defence, had stated that the accused was on leave, and the magistrate believed his evidence entirely.

He therefore held the accused not guilty and acquitted him.

In Defence Of Freedom Of The Press

Mr. Horniman's Pertinent Protest Against Security from "Chronicle"

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Mr. B. G. Horniman has made a very pertinent protest against the recent order of the Bombay Government against the "Bombay Chronicle". It is in defence of the Freedom of the Press in India. And the Journalists' Associations of India must take up this matter without any delay, for their own Freedom is also involved.

OPENING OF A NEW ROAD AT KARUL

The new road from Karul Bunder in Ratnagiri named after late Mr. Savale was recently opened for traffic. The photo shows Mr. Babasaheb Nanal, M.L.C, president of Ratnagiri District Local Board second from the right with Mr. P. P. Mahajan of "Madhavashram" Bombay who donated the sum of over Rs. 5,000 for the road in his uncle's name.

NEW AJANTA DISCOVERIES

FRESCOES RESCUED FROM DIRT

HYDERABAD (Deccan), May 27.

Interesting discoveries of great artistic value have been made by the finding of new paintings in the famous Ajanta Caves, which have hitherto been concealed under a thick pall of dirt, smoke and varnish.

Among the newly discovered frescoes is one in the Chaitya Cave No. X, which, according to a Brahmin inscription carved on it is dated the second century A. D.

The fresco represents a bathing scene in which women are shown enjoying a bath in a pool near a beuatiful grove. The delineation of the figures shows much vivacity and technical skill.

HUNTERS.

Another new fresco has been found in Cave No. XVI, 'Vihara' of the fifth century A. D. In this fresco the Bodhisattva, in the form of an elephant, offers himself as a prey to hunters to appease their hunger. There are several episodes of the story; in one he is shown throwing himself down from a precipice, in another hunters are cutting large pieces of flesh from his body and in another they are roasting those pieces on a fire.

The delineation of the whole subject is marked by the Buddhist doctrine of Renunciation.

CAVE NO. X.

Apart from the discovery of these new frescoes several subects which were supposed by some recent writers to have been irrevocably lost have been found intact under a thick daub of varnish. Among these the most notable are the Chhadanta Jataka and Syama Jataka, painted in the Chaitya Cave No. X.

RESCUE WORK

Sir Akbar Hydari, the then Secretary to the Nizam's Government in the Archaeological Department, employed two expert Italian restaurateurs in 1920 to save the frescoes from further decay and ruin. The operatios started by them are still being continued by a band of Indian artists in the service of the Nizam's Government, and in recent times scientific advice from experts all over the world has been made use of in connection with the cleaning and preservation of these unique treasures of Indian art.

SAVALE ROAD OPENED AT KARUL

Collector And Mr. Nanal Pay Tribute To Mr. Mahajan

(From A Correspondent.)

KARUL, May 15.

A very interesting function of opening Salave Road at Karul took place to-day in the presence of a large gathering of villagers. Amongst prominent persons present on the occasion were Mr. Nana Saheb Sathe, the Chief Officer of the Ratnagiri District Local Board Dr. Ranade and Mr. N. V. Shitut, pleader, Ratnagiri and Mr. P. P. Mahajan of "Madhavashram" Bombay.

With a view to remove the long felt want of a suitable road for traffic between Karul and Chikhali from Chipioon Taluka in the District of Ratnagiri the late Mr. Dhondopant Savale, the proprietor of "Madhavashram" in Bombay had contributed in 1928 a substantial sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the expenses of constructing the said road. The work was complete at the end of April and the road is named after the late Mr. Savale in consideration of his munificent donation.

EXAMPLE OF LOCAL PAT.

RIOTISM.

Mr. Bhaskar Ramchandra alias Baba Saheb Nanal, M.L.C., the President of the District Local Board, Ratnagiri, in his presidential address at the opening of "Savale Road" paid high tributes to Shrimati Godavaribai Savale and Mr. P. P. Mahajan, the present proprietor of "Madhavashram" for their practical social service and their sense of local patriotism for taking keen interest in their native village. The president further announced a fresh donation of Rs. 500 from Mrs. G. Savale for making arrangements of providing drinking water to the passengers at Karul Bundar and pointed out that both Mrs. Savale and Mr. Mahajan have set a good example to the residents of Konkan.

The "Savale Road" is now open for public traffic and has been handed over to the Local Board for its maintainance.

Since the opening of this road for traffic Mr. Gilligan the Collector of Ratnagiri, used it for the first time while paying his official visit to Karul and congratulated Mr. P. P. Mahajan for munificient gift.

SOME WAGES ON 7½ HOUR DAY

But Miners Not Satisfied

LONDON, May 26.

Government's Coal Bill, which was introduced in the House of Commons to-day, provides schemes for regulating production, supply and sale for five years and establishes a seven-and-half hour day.

The bill does not give statutory protection to miners' wages but Government have secured guarantees from the owners that the present wages will be maintained, at least for twelve months.

The Miners' Executive is "intensely dissatisfied" and has called for a special national conference on Tuesday next.—Reuter.

CHARGES AGAINST A CONSUL

Cheating Alleged By Moneylender

STORY OF A FORGED SIGNATURE

BOMBAY, Friday.

Charges of cheating were made against Major S. A. Paymaster. J. P. and honorary magistrate, by Mr. S. D. Bhandara, a professional money-lender, in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

Major Paymaster is Consul for Roumania in Bombay.

When the case came up for hearing on Thursday the magistrate suggested to Mr. M. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law, counsel for Major Paymaster, to pay Rs. 1200/ which the respondent has admitted and refer the matter of Rs. 2300/ to arbitration or a civil court. In the afternoon Mr. Pandit, however told the court that his client was not prepared to pay the Rs. 1200 but would face the inquiry, as the complainant was attempting to blackmail him.

CHEQUE ENDORSEMENT

Mr. Bhandara was examined by Mr. A. R. Gadkari, advocate for the complainant. In the course of his examination, Mr. Bhandara alleged that his signature on the endorsement in the cheque book of Major Paymaster was a forgery.

The case was adjourned to June 10.

IN MONETARY TROUBLE

In the course of the complaint Mr. Bhandara alleges that he had known Major Paymaster for a long time and as he was in need of money the complainant advanced him Rs. 3500, and with a view to accommodating the accused to make easy payments accepted five cheques from him for Rs. 300 each and one for Rs. 2300 the payment of which was to be made on May 1, 1932.

The first of the cheques was due for payment on August 1, 1931.

On July 20 last year accused sent a letter through his lawyer falsely alleging that the cheque due for payment on May 1, 1932, was passed by way of collateral security in lieu of a pro-note and proper encashment of the remaining four cheques and not for valuable consideration.

COLLATERAL SECURITY

In this notice accused, through his lawyer, asked the complainant to give an undertaking to return the cheque dated May 1, 1932, before the cheque was due for payment or to pass a writing that the cheque was by way of collateral security.

The complainant sent a reply denying the fact that the cheque in question was by way of collateral security and that there was valuable consideration.

The accused admitted by a letter dated August 12, 1931, that the post-dated cheque of May 1, 1932, was by way of collateral security and the accused further alleged, for the first time, that the counterfoil of the cheque for Rs. 2300 was filled in by the complainant without the particulars being stated.

The accused further "paraded his pompous position," that is, that in view of his privileged position no law-court could take action against him. Proceeding, the complainant alleged that by a notice dated August 24, 1931, the accused stated that he had obtained his (the complainant's) signature to an endorsement of the counterfoil of Major Paymaster's chequebook to the effect that the cheque was a mere security. This statement, the complainant alleged, was dishonest and made with a view to frightening the complainant and also delaying payment.

The complainant, therefore, charged the accused with fraudulently and dishonestly making him part with Rs.2300 (by cheque).

Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Advocate with Mr Ambedkar appeared for the complainant while Mr. M. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law, appeared for Major Paymaster, who was absent in court, owing to his being on riot duty in the city.

KITCHNER DEATH SENSATION

Arrested Man's Plea

LONDON, May 27.

New York.—A claim that he is the victim of mistaken identity is made by the man arrested as Duquesne in applying for a writ of 'Habeaus Corpus' requring the United States Marshall to produce him in court on June 6. He says that he is not Duquesne, but an Englishman named Craven visiting America.—Reuter's Special.

NO BARGAINING

New Zealand View Of Ottawa

WELLINGTON, May 26.

Valuable practical results, but no immediate spectacular advantages, is Mr. Forbes's expectation of the Ottawa Conference, according to a statement in which the Prime Minister declares that the New Zealand delegation will earnestly avoid the spirit of bargaining and aim at voluntary co-operation directed towards the lasting prosperity of the Empire.

Government consider that the problems of price level, currency and banking must form an important feature of the deliberations and have taken steps with a view to the inclusion of those questions in the agenda of the conference.—Reuter's Special.

Germany Will Pay!

WASHINGTON, May 27.

A formal agreement for the eventual repayment of Germany's arrears of war debt has been signed by the German Ambassador.—Reuter.

LABOUR AND CONGRESS

Sympathy Meetings Banned In Madras

MADRAS, May 26.

Acting on information that the general secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress had issued an appeal to the public and labourers and the working classes particularly to hold meetings, processions and demonstrations today for expressing sympathy with the leaders of the Congress and similar associations now imprisoned and that in response to such appeal the Madras Provincial Central Labour Board had arranged meetings at Peoples Park in the evening and that arrangements had been made to hold similar meetings processions and demonstrations in different parts of the city, the Police Commissioner has prohibited such meetings, processions, etc., within the city limits this day under the powers conferred by the Madras City Police Act.

The sub-divisional magistrate of Calicut has sentenced the 16th Kerala Congress "Dictator" to one year's imprisonment.—A.P.

NEW COLONIAL GOVERNORS

LONDON, May 26.

Several new appointments to Colonial Governorships are announced.

Sir Reginald Stubbs will succeed Sir Ronald Storrs, who is transferred to North Rhodesia, in succession to Sir James Maxwell, shortly retiring from the service.

Sir Shenton Thomas will proceed to the Gold Coast in succession to Sir Ransford Slater, who will succeed Sir Reginald Stubbs.

Major Hubert Young will succeed Sir Shenton Thomas.

Sir Steuart Davis will go to St. Helena.—Reuter.

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